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Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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Whitehall Bangs Door Against Congress

Interview Terms To Mahatma

GOVERNORS CAN GIVE NO UNDERTAKING

Butler Parades Pledges To Minorities And Others

LONDON, April 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Butler replying to Mr. Attlee said "If Mr. Gandhi or anyone else representing the Congress and recognising the real Constitutional position as it had now been explained were to express a desire in the altered circumstances to see the Viceroy, I have little doubt that His Excellency would be most willing to approach any such request with every desire to reach an understanding, regarding what the position of the Provincial representatives of the Congress really is."

BUTLER'S STATEMENT

LONDON, April 8.

Major Attlee by private notice asked Mr. R. A. Butler, if he had any statement to make on the situation in India.

Mr. Butler replied, I have explained the main facts of the situation in India in my answer to Mr. Morgan Jones on Tuesday. They are briefly that in each of the six provinces where the Congress has obtained majority in the legislature, the Governors took the correct constitutional course of approaching first the leader of the Majority Party and invited him to form Ministry. These invitations however declined, the reason for the refusal being that the Governors were unable to give undertaking, which demanded as condition of the forming ministries, that they should promise there and then that they would not use the special powers conferred upon them by the Act.

I feel sure, no doubt will be felt in any quarter of the House, that it was impossible for any Governor to give the undertaking sought from him (cheers). Had he done so, he would have had to divest himself of the responsibilities specifically placed upon him by Parliament through the Act and Instruments of Instructions, and also by so doing, to have ignored the pledges given to minorities and others.

It was, of course, possible that Provincial Congress leaders in making this demand were not conscious of its effect and implications and that there existed such misunderstanding as were disclosed by Mr. Gandhi's statement issued on March 30, which had been the cause of so much confusion both here and India.

If that is the position, and if Mr. Gandhi or anyone else representing the Congress recognising the real constitutional position, as it has now been explained, were to express a desire in these altered circumstances to see the Viceroy, I have little doubt that His Excellency would be most willing to approach any such request with every desire to reach an understanding as to what the position of provincial representatives of the Congress really is. Meanwhile the King's Government is being carried on in these six provinces by Ministers whose public spirited action in assuming responsibility in most difficult circumstances, the House will wish fully to recognise (cheers).

CONGRESS CAN DEPEND UPON IT.

This is the position, so far as it is possible to explain it within the limits now open to me. I can only express the sincere hope, which I am sure members of all sides of the House will share that further consideration will lead the representatives of the Majority Party in the six provinces in question to reconsider their refusal to assume the responsibility, which their return by their constituents as a majority party in the Legislatures has imposed upon them, and they will before long realise the magnitude of opportunities available to them. If they do so, they may be confident, as have already been assured that they can depend upon the most cordial co-operation and support from Governors. —Reuter.

Miss Indira Nehru Daughter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, snapped on her arrival from London by Air At Karachi

Zetland's Charge Against Mahatma

INDIA DEBATE IN LORDS

LONDON, April 8.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Marquess of Zetland welcomed the opportunity afforded by Lord Lothian to make a statement with regard to the present position in India.

He reviewed briefly the events to the refusal by Congress to accept invitations to form Ministries in the provinces, in which it commanded majorities. He regretted, he was not yet in possession of information to enable him to reply to Lord Lothian's request for statistics with regard to electorates in different provinces. But he proposed to publish the information, when received, in a White Paper. It was sufficient at present to remind the House that on the conclusion of the elections, the Congress Party was in majority in six of the eleven provinces.

REMINDER TO GOVERNORS

It was natural in view of attitude the Congress had taken all along towards the Constitution Act that speculation should at once become rife as to the attitude they would adopt towards the question of accepting office, and it was brought to his notice, at an early stage of events, which followed the elections, that an attempt would be made to secure from the Governors, as condition to acceptance of office by the Congress, certain assurances in regard to use by Governors of their Special Powers.

In these circumstances, the Viceroy, with his full approval, reminded the Governors that, while they were fully entitled and while, indeed, he hoped that they would offer to the Congress leaders in the Provinces fullest support possible within the framework of the Constitution, Parliament had imposed upon them certain obligations, of which without the authority of Parliament, they could not divest themselves.

IMPLICATIONS OF A.I.C.C. RESOLUTION

The scene shifted to Delhi where on March 18, the Congress Committee adopted a resolution which he quoted. The Marquess of Zetland confessed that there seemed to him to be certain ambiguity about the phrasing of the resolution, particularly the words "in regard to their constitutional activities".

In India it was widely assumed in the Press and elsewhere that the formula was one, which would enable the Congress leaders in the provinces to satisfy themselves as regards the attitude of Governors towards them, without requiring the assurances they could not give and when in each of the six provinces in which the Congress were in majority, invitations were issued to their leaders by the Governors to discuss formation of Ministries, it was generally supposed that the matter was satisfactorily settled.

COMPLETE CHANGE

It was at this stage that complete change came over the scene. Acting on instructions of Congress Headquarters those invited by Governors in each of the six provinces declined to accept office unless they received the very assurance, which it was constitutionally impossible for the Governors to give. This was made clear to the public in a series of statements issued by Governors and by Congress leaders in explanation of failure of negotiations. The tenor of the statements was the same throughout and he need not do more than quote one of them.

WHY "C. R." REFUSED

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was invited by Lord Erskine to form ministry in Madras, said in the course of a statement: "I explained that I and my Cabinet should be given the fullest freedom of action inside the scope of Provincial Autonomy, said to be given under the Government of India Act and that, while we remain in office and undertake the responsibility of Government of the province, His Excellency should assure us that he will not use his Special Powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers. I regret to say that, beyond a general offer of goodwill and co-operation, His Excellency refused to assist me with any assurance of non-interference, formal or informal. I had therefore, no option but to express my inability to take office under the conditions and respectfully to decline the invitation to form a Ministry".

GANDHIJI'S SURPRISING STATEMENT

That was the position when on March 30, the most surprising statement was issued by Mr. Gandhi to the Press in course of which he claimed to be sole author of formula authorising the Congress to accept office and made the following observations:

"My desire was not to lay down any impossible condition. On the contrary I wanted to devise a condition that could easily be accepted by Governors. There was no intention whatsoever of laying down a condition whose acceptance would mean the slightest

(Continued on page 7 Col. 2)

SHIPPING IN FAR EAST

Conference For Freight Ratios Between Japan And England

TOKIO, April 8.

Japanese newspapers feature the report that the Indian Commerce Department formally proposed to the Japanese Foreign office the opening of a conference for the adjustment of Indian freight ratios between British and Japanese shipowners. The proposal, it is alleged, states that the Government of India are not considering the prohibiting of Japanese steamers from trading between Indian ports.

"Chugaishimpo," a leading financial daily, comments:

"The Anglo-Japanese shipping war has recently been more strained owing to astonishing and dominating advance of Japanese steamers in Indian trade since the operation of the Japanese Government's shipping encouragement subsidies, with the result that Japanese steamers are taking 70 per cent of freights between the Far East and India."

"Chugaishimpo" adds. "The attitude of the Japanese steamship companies and their opposition were well manifested in their recent refusal to send a shipping delegate with the Japanese Economic Mission, which will shortly leave for England."

"Asahishibum" states: "The Chief of Ministry of Communications and Mercantile Marine Bureau, does not favour the Conference, preferring the matter to be left to negotiations between the British and Japanese shipping firms concerned.—Reuter.

PRICE OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Sardul Singh Loses Four Generations Old "Jagir"

LAHORE, April 8.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar informs the Associated Press that he has received intimation from the Government that the "Jagir", which his family was receiving for the last four generations has been forfeited to the Government on account of his political activities.—A. P.

Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement

NO NEED FOR ASSEMBLY TO RATIFY!

Convention And Protocol To Be Initialled In Delhi On Monday

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Associated Press understands that the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention and Protocol will be initialled in Delhi early next week, very probably on Monday, April 12.

From April 1

The Treaty will be signed in London at a later date, but the Convention and Protocol will become effective from April 1.

Assembly Ignored?

It will not be necessary for the Legislative Assembly to ratify the Convention and Protocol.—A.P.

AWAITING REPLY FROM WHITEHALL

Implications Of New Protocol

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The "United Press" learns that the Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol will probably be initialled by the Government of India and the Japanese Delegation by Monday next. It appears that an agreement on the draft protocol has been arrived at but the Government of India had to consult London in regard to the Trade Convention of 1934, notice for the termination of which was given in October last.

It is understood that there was a proposal to withdraw the notice for termination so that 'status quo' might be maintained. Difficulty has, however, arisen owing to the terms of the last Convention which provided for its continuance for three years, namely, the end of March 1937 or thereafter unless six months' notice for termination was given by either of the contracting parties.

According to the terms of a fresh protocol the old terms of the Convention will have to be revised to provide for the Convention and the protocol to continue for another three years at least and the Convention thereafter unless six months' notice of termination is given.

A communication from London is expected on Sunday when the draft agreement will be initialled. —United Press.

GOLD CANARD STORM NOT OVER

LONDON, April 8.

The effects of yesterday's gold canard have not yet blown over.

Reaction In London

While the City accepts the official denials that there is any change in the United States gold policy, at least for the present, the opinion prevails that natural economic dorces are making for a firmer trend of the dollar, which is at present decidedly undervalued in terms of sterling and may eventually lead to a revision of the gold policy.

The Alternative

The alternative, which would equally run counter to the Tri-Partite Agreement, would be further devaluations in Britain and France, with consequent increases in British and French gold prices.

This is considered less likely, as it would mean an accentuation of the world inflationary trends, which are already giving rise to alarm. Dollars continue to gain ground in terms of sterling and francs, principally on Paris bidding, while gold shows a discount of one penny compared with the American parity meaning virtually that all the gold market has been taken for New York.

Since fixing there have been buyers at the fixed rate but sellers are reserved. Kaffirs are brighter owing to Paris buying and commodities are showing signs of recovering from the lowest levels.—Reuter.

Nervousness Regarding Gold-Buying Policy Continues

NEW YORK, April 8.

While nervousness regarding the possible change in Government's gold-buying policy and other deflationary steps continued to influence all American markets, despite official denials, bankers are convinced that the TreasTury, at least temporarily, does not intend to change the present plan.

As regards gold rumours, it is revealed that some banks discontinued the engagement of gold owing to the small margin of profit. It is also unofficially stated the reports of the change in the Government's gold buying policy resulted from an inquiry from the Soviet concerning a sixty-day guarantee of the maintenance of the price of gold—presumably in connection with current big gold shipment from Russia.

It is said that alarm was felt in London and Paris banking circles handling Soviet gold over a possible change in price following America's hot-money drive and anti-boom warnings as a consequence of which it was reported that London and Paris banks refused to take the remaining Russian gold.

It is understood that the United States' answer was that the gold price was a treasury matter and was fixed daily by the Treasury. Therefore no such assurance could be given. This, it is supposed, started the rumours of a possible change.—Reuter.

CONGRESS VICTORY

Kidwai Returned Unopposed To U. P. Assembly In By-Election

LUCKNOW, April 8.

Information has been received that, the other two candidates having withdrawn, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, (Congress) has been returned unopposed to the U. P. Assembly from Behraich (North) Muhammadan Rural Constituency in by-election caused by the death of Thakur Asgarali (Muslim League). This further increased the Congress strength to 134 in a House of 228.—A. P.

MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS

Committee To Be Formed Shortly In Karachi Locality

KARACHI, April 8.

The Karachi District Congress Committee has received a circular from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru urging that special attention be given to enrolling Muslims. The secretary and a member of Karachi District Congress Committee visited Lyari quarter a predominantly Muslim area, with a view to establishing a separate Congress Committee for the area. They explained to the residents the Congress attitude to the masses.

It is understood that the idea of establishing a Congress Committee in the locality was welcomed and a Committee would be established shortly.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, April 8.

An emergent meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was held this evening under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Haji Rashid Ahmed, resolved that the annual session of the League, which was to be held at Lucknow from April 17 to April 19 be postponed till some future date to be fixed by the Council.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

NO PASSPORT TO ITALIAN SOCCER TEAM.

LONDON, April 8.

As a consequence of incidents in the recent Austro-Italian soccer match in Vienna, when the referee was forced to stop the match before conclusion, and the reports that there are likely to be serious demonstrations in Paris if the scheduled French-Italian match were played on April 11, the Fascist Party has refused to grant passports to Italian players, and the match has been cancelled.—Reuter.

CHRONICLE ADLETS

Always Have A Strong Pull.

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel", "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line.

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week...25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement. All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office. Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed. Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt. Box No....., "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above.

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the five words "Box No..... "Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed.

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit.

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Middle aged Goan Brahmin—Professional—well established—no encumbrances— mother Chardo — financially sound— seeks **Goan Bride** Brahmin or Chardo, educated, fairly rich, good family connections. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply sharp L. G. de Sousa, David Sassoon School, Matunga. (8030).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Salesman to Secure Orders for an every-day household necessity. Bright prospects for really energetic persons. Apply Box No. 2641, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a smart typist with general office experience. Bengali or Madrasi preferred. Salary Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply stating references, Box No. 8053, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Lady Doctor holding L.C.P.S. Diploma with experience in child welfare and maternity work, of at least 5 years. Applications stating age, caste, and minimum salary expected should reach the undersigned not later than 20th April. V. M. Durve, President, Kalyan Municipality. (5730).

Wanted 3 Indian Overseers for Road Works in British Somaliland Protectorate in the near future on temporary appointments on agreement for one year with possibility of extension. Salary Rs. 200 p.m. free second class passages. Apply in writing with copies of certificates to Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Agents: Br. Somaliland Protectorate, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay No. 1. (8046).

A European firm of Stock and Share Brokers have a vacancy for an Accountant with previous experience of their class of business. Applicants must possess exceptional qualifications and be well recommended. The position carries a good salary. Reply Box No. 5718, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two energetic young men, must be graduates of Bombay University to do outdoor calling as representatives. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 2656, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A whole time Governess and Tutoress to teach all school subjects for a girl in an Indian accomplished family, with prospects for a continental tour with the girl. Boarding and lodging free. Apply till April 15, '37, with photo and copies of testimonials and minimum pay acceptable, etc., to Box No. 8034, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATION WANTED.

Experienced accountant seeks part time English, Gujrati book-keeping work. Will accept any reasonable salary. Write to Box No. 2767, "Bombay Chronicle."

An experienced, energetic and honest teacher and businessman wants employment as a tutor, guardian or travelling agent with a consolidated allowance or pay or correspondent clerk. Apply to Box No. 2680, "Bombay Chronicle."

Competent, energetic and young Parsee gentleman with 18 years of experience as assistant steward in European-Shanghai Club seeks employment anywhere in India. Best references. Will furnish security. Willing to accept reasonable salary. Please write to Box No. 2685, "Bombay Chronicle."

Lady with very good experience in preparing home made jams and pickles, seeks situation on reasonable salary. Apply to Box No. 2690, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young, energetic and experienced Typist Clerk, knowing office works. Can speak Hindi, Marathi. Seeks immediate post full part time. Salary moderate. Reply Box No. 8032, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

History Graduate, L.T. in Geography, having experience as High School Teacher for nearly 3 years, also served as clerk for some years, and a journalist of at least 10 years' standing requires a job in any one of the 3 above categories. Apply to Box No. 2688, "Bombay Chronicle".

Extensively travelled Indian gentleman seeks employment as companion or secretary, knows continental countries and India thoroughly well. Please write, stating your offer to Box No. 2740, "Bombay Chronicle".

Experienced Parsee youth, well-conversant with Accounts work, correspondence and general office routine, seeks employment in Bombay or mofussil as accounts clerk. Willing to work out-door if necessary. Excellent testimonials. Will accept any reasonable salary Please write to Box No. 2703, "Bombay Chronicle."

An experienced advocate with 10 years' Secretariat experience seeks suitable employment as Secretary, office assistant, personal secretary to legislative members. Please write to Box No. 2782, "Bombay Chronicle".

Very influential, honest, hard-working former businessman, widely travelled in India, now seeks job of salesman with any reputable business concern or manufacturer either locally or in upcountry. Will accept reasonable salary. Best references. Please write to Box No. 2789, "Bombay Chronicle".

An experienced Graduate (Economics and History) Teacher of Madras is open for service as a teacher, librarian, office assistant, publicity man, or any suitable situation anywhere. Can handle English, History, Geography, Logic, Stenography, etc., to high school through English. Manage an office independently, look after a big library, and carry out the profession of a publicity manager. Excellent references furnished. Willing to accept living wage Please write to Box No. 2704, "Bombay Chronicle."

TO
ALL THOSE WHO
ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

The management reserves the right to revise or refuse any advertisement without assigning any reason for doing so.

Young man with 6 years' experience in business lines seeks situation on reasonable salary. Desire position with any reliable firm or manufacturer as canvasser, representative or commission agent. Apply to Box No. 2764, "Bombay Chronicle".

Competent, energetic young man with good experience in docks' and customs' work seeks employment in any firm or office at reasonable payment. Please write to Box No. 2725, "Bombay Chronicle."

European with good references, seeks a post as Advertising Representative in a Newspaper or as a Canvasser with a Job Press. Well experienced in the Printing trade. Reply to Box No. 2762, "Bombay Chronicle".

A, B.A., B.T., M.R.S.T., (London), Experienced Educationist, Administrative officer, and Secretary, (15 years experience in teaching higher standard, 5 years experience as Secretary and Tutor) wants positions as Headmaster, tutor, secretary or companion, will accept any reasonable salary—Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 2733, "Bombay Chronicle".

Electrical Engineering licentiate with six years' experience in estimating, designing and supervision in railways and in maintenance, construction, meter testing and general superintendence in oil mills seeks immediate employment on any reasonable salary. Please apply to Box No. 2668, "Bombay Chronicle."

Toy manufacturer can prepare any kind of moulded toys, seeks situation. Please write to Box No. 2709, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATION WANTED.

Ex-Service man can work in any capacity—electrician, store-keeper, clerk, yarn testing master, salesman, cashier, etc. Any reasonable salary will be accepted. Excellent references furnished. Please write to Box No. 2727, "Bombay Chronicle".

Young Parsee seeks job of clerk, typist or salesman. Well experienced. Will furnish excellent references. A good all-round cricketer too, having played well-known cup matches. Apply Box No. 2774, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediate Post by an expert Newspaper Printer, well trained in London, also good experience in India, Can take charge of large or small Press. Apply to Box No. 2790, "Bombay Chronicle".

Chief Clerk and Accountant with excellent references seeks situation. Has experience of oil business. Served as Manager of sports club. Please write to Box No. 2695, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ayurvedic doctor with twelve years' experience in the profession seeks any position. Prefer to act as family doctor to some influential families in Bombay or work in any charitable institution. Apply to Box No. 2616 "Bombay Chronicle."

To Increase Sales
Use "Chronicle"

Situation wanted by England-returned Agriculture and Forestryman. Good business organising capacity. Write to Box No. 2761, "Bombay Chronicle".

Fourteen years' experienced Inspector of Co-operative Societies, knowing correspondence and accounts works seeks employment. Apply to Box No. 2713, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Thana—To Let House ground floor for two families. Rent Rs. 45. Apply owner, Daniels, Darunda Road, near Bombay Road, Thana. (8056).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To Let—Shops and rooms in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank, in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, in Shri Hari Sadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, and in Shanti Bhuvan, at Barbhai Moholla. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-63, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23513 (8040)

FOR SALE

To be sold one Talkie Cinema in working good condition with up to date furniture at a good centre. Apply Box No. 8044, "Bombay Chronicle".

LEATHER GOODS

Keys, locks, parts for all trunks, luggage, Seasame lock service. Zipper repair. Reasonable charges. Apply to Box No. 2798, "Bombay Chronicle". Private enterprise.

RADIO

For Sale—Groger Two-Valve Radiogram, very sweet tone, in perfect condition, for Rs. 250 or nearest offer. Apply, Box No. 2784, "Bombay Chronicle".

Pilot D.C. all wave set in first class condition, original price Rs. 450. Will sell for Rs. 275. Reply Box No. 2726, "Bombay Chronicle."

WOOD FOR COOKING

Improved peat logs, slow burning, pleasant. Large stock. Prices moderate. Also harwood cut by unemployed for sale. Apply to Box No. 2775, "Bombay Chronicle."

DAIRY REQUISITES

For Sale—Milk Separator Crescent Incubator, Apply to Box No. 2777, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Want to invest a good amount in established radio business. Apply Box No. 8016, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL

Wanted students in India, Desiring high-salaried posts of Accountants. We teach by post. Small fees. Splendid prospects for our students. Apply for free prospectus and calendar, (1937) to Box No. 2783, "Bombay Chronicle".

AUTOMOBILE

Humber Snipe "80" Sports Saloon imported new April, 1933 only run 23,800 miles body work cream with black mudguards and bonnet top repainted by makers in England in 1935 excellent condition, leather upholstery, engine in perfect running order, never been overhauled in India, owner not keen, sell, but will consider offers over Rs. 5,800. Apply Box 2771, "Bombay Chronicle"

FURNITURE

Wanted to buy—Telescopic Dining table with spare leaves of good make. State particulars and lowest price. Apply to Box No. 2786, "Bombay Chronicle".

DEALERS WANTED

To handle tea consignment. Best quality tea in original packing at very reasonable price Only dealers should write for supply straight from the plantations. Write to Box No. 2579 "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Wanted—Ellis' Psychology Of Sex similar books, Carrington publications. Art books photos. Murray's Oxford English Dictionary. Ency. Brit. 14th edition. Apply to Box No. 2689, "Bombay Chronicle".

DOGS, ETC.

Bargain—Brindle great Dane Bitch, pick of litter, 3 months old; Sire has 34 Champions in pedigree; Dam imported, Cruft's winner, best Dane Simla, best Dane bitch Delhi, Rawalpindi Shows, 1937. Pup sure Champion if properly looked after. Apply Box No. 2801. "Bombay Chronicle".

KNITTING SUPPLIES

Over 500 thrilling colours, combinations. Fashion columnists. Economical knitters raving over our famous novelty yarns. Imported for discriminating knitters. Begin knitting your winter garments now. Cashmeres, Tweeds, Zephyrs, etc. Re. -/8/- an ounce and up. Apply to Box No. 2800. Bombay Chronicle".

WEARING APPAREL

For Sale—One black dress suit outsize fit man 6' 4". The following to fit boy 14—16 yrs. One warm dressing gown. One grey flannel lounge coat. Two heavy overcoats. One Lady's warm coat frock (red) breast 42, 6, all in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 2675, "Bombay Chronicle."

MUSIC & ART.

Knake Baby Grand Piano in excellent condition. Apply Box No. 2722, "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE DECORATIONS

For Sale—A large tiger skin winter coat, mounted snarling, same cub 7 feet, recently shot. Apply Box No. 2666, "Bombay Chronicle."

HANDBAGS

Art embroidery—Beaded, spangled, Petitpoint bags, dresses repaired. Bags framed, lined. Rhinestoning embroideries, etc. Work undertaken, by expert lady returned from abroad. Apply to Box No. 2672, "Bombay Chronicle".

MOTOR CARS

For Sale—Baby Austin 1928 Model. Very good condition. Rs. 850, Apply to Box No. 2780, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Morris Cowley Saloon. 5 Seater, Sliding roof, in good running order. Rs. 1200. Apply to Box No. 2742, "Bombay Chronicle".

JEWELLERY

For Sale—Owner not wishing to retain really beautiful platinum mounted seven diamond cluster ring with diamond shoulders. Apply to Box No. 2730, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY AND TOOLS

Wanted Immediately in perfect condition and complete with all accessories and fittings one Oil Expeller and six pairs of Oil Ghanees. Apply sharp with full particulars and price to Box No. 2760, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a second hand cotton bailing press with pumping engine. Send full particulars, dimensions, age, price to Box No. 2743, "Bombay Chronicle".

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

For Sale—an Italian violin by Bapt Gremzino—and a German master violin. Apply Box No 2728, "Bombay Chronicle."

MENDING AND WEAVING

Invisible reweaving moth holes, tears, burns in garments. Shine removed. Expert workmanship undertaken by widow. Pay according to work. Please write to Box No. 2711, "Bombay Chronicle".

NAME TAPES

Woven names, save laundry losses, identify clothing and linen. The permanent, safe, economical method of marking. Write to Box No. 2781, "Bombay Chronicle" for particulars.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

The Council proposes to carry out a programme of propaganda work in the city of Bombay and invites applications for lecturers in Social Hygiene to groups of men and women.

A fee of Rs. 15 will be paid per lecture.

Applications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, 254, Bellasis Road, Bombay No. 8.

5186

NOTICE.

Wanted duly qualified CHIEF JUDICIAL OFFICER for Junagadh State. Preference given for Indian State Judicial or Legal experience. Age between 40 and 50 years. Pay Rs. 800-50-1000. Probationary period for one year. Apply to the Dewan, Junagadh State, before 30th April.

J. MONTEATH,
Dewan, Junagadh State,
Junagadh, 3rd April, 1937.

5208

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1936.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To elect three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation under Article 94 of the Articles of Association read with regulation 78 of Table "A" of the Indian Companies Act and who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th March, 1937.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th day of April, 1937, to the 1st day of May, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 31st December, 1936, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after 3rd May, 1937. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

5716

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 9th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th April, 1937.

(5727)

BOX NUMBER ADS

Reply by letter to the "Chronicle" Office will be placed at once in the Box of the Advertiser.

For Mofussil and Local, see the information on Tabulated Adlets.

Rs. 100 REWARD

Will be paid by the "Chronicle" for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone obtaining money fraudulently through Tabulated Adlets published in its columns.

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"Chronicle" maintains an Ad-writing Department to help you word your Tabulated Adlets to secure the best results

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Time: 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

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A Tabulated Adlets Ad-Viser is near you as your telephone. If not and if you prefer, a "Chronicle" man will call at your home or office in the Fort Area only or advice will be given by Post.

IMPORTANT

All Tabulated Adlets from our Mofussil patrons should reach our Office at least one day prior to the date of publication. And in order to correctly insert the advertisement "Chronicle" requests that the matter should either be typewritten or written in block-letters to avoid mistakes.

OUR SERVICE

Every day of the year except Sundays and Public Holidays our Office is open to receive your Tabulated Adlets and to give you service during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Call "Chronicle" Ad-Viser—Telephone 22037
or you are invited to come to Chronicle office,
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Rate one anna per word.

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Public Notices.

CORONATION ILLUMINATIONS

CHEAP ELECTRICITY

As some of our consumers wish to install special illuminations on the occasion of Their Majesties' Coronation, BEST has much pleasure in announcing that all Electrical Energy consumed through meters specially installed for such temporary illuminations, but not involving the laying of special mains, will be charged for at a flat rate of Two Annas per unit.

The usual connection fee will be charged for these special meters, namely Rs. 15 per meter.

This concession will extend to all electricity consumed by such temporary illuminations between May 10th and May 15th (inclusive), 1937.

A. S. TROLLIP,
General Manager.

April 8th, 1937. 5717.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court Receiver in Suit No. 1629 of 1936 in which Bai BIBIBAI, widow of Habib Juma, and others are Plaintiffs and MAHOMED YUSUF HABIB JUMA and others are the Defendants has agreed to sell the land and premises belonging to the Estate of the late Habib Juma described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece of land of the Fazandari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Narayen Dhuru Street, in the Island and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one and one-ninths square yards or thereabouts but one hundred and fifty-one square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay be the same a little more or less and bearing New Survey No. part of 1280 and Cadastral Survey No. 1246 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 907 and Old Street Nos. 50-52-54 and 56 and New Street Nos. 42-44 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Cassam Mitha, on or towards the East by the said Narayen Dhuru Street, on or towards the South by the property of Tarmahomed Hassam and on or towards the West by the property of the Halai Memon Jamat.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1937.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5722

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bank of Baroda, Limited, Bombay Branch, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of the piece of land situate on the West side of Ghodbundar Road, at Vile Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, and bearing Survey No. 214A, Hissa Number 1 (now laid out into eight plots together admeasuring 7923 square yards, and two roadways admeasuring 1292 square yards or thereabouts.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, charity, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, attachment, occupation, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 7th April, 1937.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

5723

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1806 of 1935.

Messrs. BANSIDHAR GOPALDAS, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
FAKIRCHAND MOTICHAND ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated 13th January, 1937, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the defendant as mortgagee in the property admeasuring 374 sq. yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 90 of Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of the City Improvement Trust, Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1|2925 of Bhuleshwar Division and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 5316-5321 and Municipal C Ward No. 6720, Street Nos. 9|13.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 26th day of April, 1937 lodge in my office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.

5724

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts and securities belonging to FULCHAND PRAGJI, otherwise known as FOOLCHAND PRAGJI, of Bombay, Jain inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Mangaldas Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

Bai LABHKUVERBAI, widow of Fulchand Pragji, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, residing at Mangaldas Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, a guardian of the abovenamed minors Harkison Fulchand and Himatlal Fulchand, appointed by a judge's order, dated the 23rd day of December, 1936. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 6th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 7th day of April, 1937.
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

5729

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN BOOKS AND TO PRIVATE BUYERS.

Auction Sale of a big lot of Books such as Everyman's Library, World's Classics, Scott's Library, History, Medical Books, Literature, story of the Nations, Books on Classics such as French, Italian, etc. Commercial Books, Reference Books, Classical Books by standard Authors, Mathematics Story Books for children, Books on Religion, Science, Poetry and Drama, Peoples Books. Educational Books for Schools with notes etc.

Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will sell TO-DAY (FRIDAY) the 9th day of April, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by Public Auction at Ramchandra Building Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Carnac Road. The above mentioned big lot of Books in suitable lots by order of the concerned.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 13th April, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 986: 19c; 1164|67 Case No. 383: 294: Matunga, King Circle Garden.

Building St. No. 71—73: Case No. 122: Junction of Chinchpogli and Parel Road.

MENESSE & CO.

D. MISTRY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE AT BANDRA Corner of Palli Hill Road and Turner Road "Kandawalla" Bungalow modern furniture, Piano Gramophone, Sewing Machine, Carpets, Steel Cabinet, Brass double bed, glass, crockery, plateware, also 1 Hochkiss 31 model, and, Baby Fiat 35 model Motor Cars. On Sunday the 11th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) Property of R. D. Syden Esqr. and others. On view D. Mistry and Co Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW the 10th
PREMIER FILMS
"SUNDARI"
OR
"THE SONG OF LOVE"
He dared to steal the Veil of Chastity, the Comb of Adoration, and the necklace for the sake of the woman he loved and then?
Featuring:
SAROJINI (KAMLESH KUMARI), GAZNAVI, SAYED AHMED, CHEMIST, LAXMI and others.
Director:—ASPI
At
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Acclaimed to be the greatest Artistic picture of 1937 by one and all. . .
Minerva's
ATMA TARANG
(Broken Symphony)
A SOHRAB MODI Production
presented by
The Western India Theatres Ltd.
ATMA TARANG
directed & produced by
SOHRAB MODI
THE GREAT ARTISTE OF THE DAY
ATMA TARANG
(Broken Symphony)
Starring
SOHRAB MODI, FEROZE DASTUR AND PRABHA
NOW IN ITS
3rd GLORIOUS WEEK
At
MINERVA
Talkies: Lamington Road.
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

MAHARAJA OF GONDAL ENTERTAINED

His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal was the guest of honour at a party given by Seth Haji Habib Tar Mahomed Janoo, a business man of Bombay, on Sunday.

House Burgled While In Poona

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The story of how a Parsi couple, residing in Bombay, were sent on a false mission to Poona, and their house was burgled and robbed, was narrated to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when a young Parsee, Soli Bomanji Irani, was placed before the Court on charges of house-breaking and theft of a sum of Rs. 377.

The Crime Police who effected the arrest stated that on February 11, Mr. Khusroo Merwan Irani, residing at Dhobi Talao, received a telegram purporting to have come from his daughter conveying the news of her serious illness. Mr. Irani and his wife immediately left for Poona and on arrival there found their daughter in the best of health. She denied all knowledge of the telegram received by her parents. Mr. Irani thereupon returned to Bombay the following morning and found his residence burgled over night and a sum of Rs. 377 missing.

On February 27, Mr. Irani again received another telegram, also purporting to come from his daughter in Poona but in fact despatched from Kalyan. A complaint was lodged with the police and the C.I.D. took up the investigations of the case. One Dinath Prankumar suspected to be implicated in the commission of the offence was taken into custody. Following their investigations further, the police arrested yesterday Soli Bomanji Irani.

The Police admitted that they were in possession of certain evidence in regard to the bogus telegrams despatched to Mr. Irani.

The Magistrate passed orders remanding the accused in custody till April 13, to enable the police to complete their investigations.

NEW POLICE COURT AT DADAR

Mr. Manker To Be Transferred On April 12

A reshuffling of duties of Presidency Magistrates at Mazagaon has been effected in consequence of Mr. Oscar H. Brown proceeding on leave to England after the completion of the riot Cases, on Tuesday last.

Mr. I. S. Hajee, Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, has been transferred to the 2nd Court and Mr. R Mathalone to 6th Court, Mazagaon.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, who is now at the 7th Court Mazagaon, will it is understood, take over charge of the new Court at Dadar from April 12.

ACQUITTED OF WIFE'S MURDER

Young Milkman Tells Strange Story Of Tragic Happening

Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions acquitted Ismail Khamisa, a Khoja youth, on the jury finding him not guilty of committing the murder of his wife and attempting to commit suicide. The accused was a milkman.

Accused's wife Noorbai to whom he was married eight years ago was deaf and dumb.

There were constant quarrels between him and his father-in-law and this so much upset him that, it was stated, he determined to kill his wife who was then living alone in Matunga.

On January 24 last the accused went to his wife's room, and, according to the prosecution, cut her throat with a knife.

The accused was then alleged to have cut his own throat. Shortly after neighbours were horrified to find the woman dead and the accused lying wounded on the same cot.

The accused's defence was that on the day in question he was going to deliver milk to a customer when he was attacked by some friends of his father-in-law. When he regained consciousness, he found himself in a hospital.

DAMAGED LORRY BLOCKS TRAMLINE

BOMBAY Thursday.

Dock-Yard Road, just near the overbridge was the scene of a motor accident to-day when a motor Lorry loaded with cotton bales and another truck Bom. 1652 collided with each other.

As a result the lorry was badly damaged. One of its front wheels was completely detached from the body and the engine also was damaged.

As the damaged lorry is lying almost on the tram line, running of trams will have to be stopped till it is removed. One of the drivers, it is understood, is hurt.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Narayan Masalawalla alias Narayan Joothabhai, whose residence at C. P. Tank Road was raided by the police on Saturday, and against whom a warrant for arrest for offences under the Prevention of Gambling Act, was taken out, surrendered himself to the police on Tuesday night.

He was put under arrest by Sub-Inspector Gawde of the Prevention of Crime Branch, C.I.D., and was later released on a bail of Rs. 200. He was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, who remanded him on the same bail.

The case is posted to the 15th instant.

Jahidabai Karamalli, a seven-year-old girl, went to a neighbour's house yesterday with her mother to witness a wedding procession.

While peeping from the window, she overbalanced herself and fell down, as a result of which she sustained injuries. Her mother picked her up and removed to the J. J. Hospital, but the girl died before admission.

The Coroner held an inquest over the girl's body to-day. The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental fall from a window.

The City Coroner held to-day an inquest over the body of Surya Pandoo (50), head jobber of the Morarji Gokuldas Mill.

Ganpat, son of the deceased, deposed that on the evening of March 15th last, his father returned home from the Mill. Soon after this he went back, to return again late at about 8-30 p.m. fully drunk. Since he was feeling the effects of liquor badly he went to bed soon.

Next morning witness went to his work as usual. At about 1 p.m. he received information that his father was lying unconscious in his bed. He came home and sent for the Mill doctor, who gave the old man an injection and advised his being taken to a hospital. Witness, thereupon, took his father to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died the next day (March 17th).

The Jury pronounced that death was due to alcoholic poisoning. The deceased had taken more liquor than was good for him.

RESERVE BANK RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, April 8.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.—A. P.

FURTHER RELIEF NEEDED

The following telegram has been sent by Sunalini Devi, Hon. Secretary, Motion Picture Society of India, to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India:—

"On behalf of Film Industry the Motion Picture Society of India thanks Government of India for reduction of duty on Raw Cinema Films by 5 per cent.

The Industry expects further relief by way of substantial reduction if not complete abolition of this duty in near future."

Following strain on the occasion of the public reception accorded to him, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose got fever on Wednesday afternoon which has necessiated his being confined to bed for some day.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Monday.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the National Sports held in Thana, on behalf of the Samarth Sevak Mandal, Thana, took place on the new ground of the Mandal, on Sunday last at the hands of Mr. Mulgaonkar, Solicitor. Out of the different cups and prizes distributed that of the Union and Recreation Club of Thana was given to the Bal Mohan Sangh of Thana.

MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

The following condolence resolution was passed at our annual general meeting held on Sunday last the 4th instant.

The members of the Maharashtra Young Cricketers assembled at their annual general meeting on Sunday 4th April 37, put on record their profound grief on the sudden death of late Mr. K. N. Divekar, a popular and promising young cricketer of the city of Bombay and a most amiable person among our group of friends."

B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

			P.M.	P.M.
Sunday,	11th April, 1937.	xxx Versowa	3-30	7-30
Sunday,	11th April, 1937	x Round "Dufferin"	6-30	7-30

Fare per person. x Rs. 0-12-0. xxx Rs. 2|-.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.
MUSIC: LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

Happy Announcement

We have Pleasure to Announce that we have Taken up—

Great India Insurance
Limited. Calcutta (in Liquidation)

Under the Schemes sanctioned by the Calcutta High Court.

Policy Holders :—Please send in your Policy to us within 15th April to have it guaranteed by us, along with arrear Premiums.

Shareholders :—Please send us the balance share money to reap the benefit of "Jatiya Kalyan" shares.

Creditors :— Will be paid within six months if your name be in the list

THE JATIYA KALYAN INSURANCE
Society Limited
S. N. Banerjee, General Manager
Head Office : 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta,
Phone : Cal 5599, 'Gram "Jati Kalyan"

58,270 Dentists Agree
THAT NO OTHER TOOTH BRUSH CLEANS THE TEETH AS WELL AS
Pro-phy-lac-tic
Perma-Grip
ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX
ALSO YOUTH'S AND CHILD'S SIZES

THE FAMOUS END TUFT
Exclusive Perma-Grip Method of securing bristles in handle.
World's highest quality Bristles.
Scientific design to insure thorough cleansing of ALL teeth.
50 years endorsement by the Dental Profession.

Modish Complexions

Yes, complexions are worn au naturelle—but this does not mean that you display them in their morning glory, fresh from the bath tub! Make-Up is less artificial, follows natural colouring and aims to achieve a natural effect of youthful loveliness. So away with sallow skins, banish your blatant rouges and lipsticks, you've got to look young and beautiful. And how are you to do it? Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply a little nightly. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will gently and imperceptibly absorb the discoloured outer skin with its wrinkles and blemishes, revealing the fresh, flawless complexion now concealed beneath. Try a ten-day treatment if you would see your complexion at its best.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MIRIAM HOPKINS IN MEN ARE NOT GODS

(CERT A) WITH

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE • SEBASTIAN SHAW • REX HARRISON

DIRECTED BY WALTER REISCH

PRODUCED BY ALEXANDER KORDA A London Films Production

ALSO SHOWING

Latest Silly Symphony in Technicolour

BRITISH LION VARIETIES.

BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.

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The only most Popular & Natural Height Increase Course in the world

THE METHOD & EXERCISES ARE SIMPLE & PLEASANT, & NO APPARATUS IS REQUIRED. JUST 20 OR 30 MINUTES A DAY, & YOU FIND YOURSELF TALLER THAN BEFORE. TRY FOR A FORTNIGHT, THEN SEE YOU WOULD EVER LOVE IT! IT IS A MARVELLOUS TONIC! PRICE RS. 5 ONLY PER COPY

ORDER FROM:- SLOAN COLLEGE COMM. BLDGS: THE MALL, LAHORE.

Odd Season Cheaper Rates.

As we stop hatching after the month of February, we offer Eggs for Hatching of White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, Australorps, Light Sussex and Buff Orpingtons at Rs. 3 per dozen from the first week of March. Packing and freight Annas 12 extra for parcels of one dozen eggs. Book early with prepaid orders.

THE ASIAN POULTRY FARM

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA.

POULTRY CALENDAR FOR 1937

will be sent POST FREE on receipt of Six Annas.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Scottish Orchestra. 8-15 The City of Eristol Police Band. (by permission of the Watch Committee), conducted by Captain F. W. Wood, Director of Music. 9-0 'A North-Country Notebook' a talk by Major J. Fairfax-Blakeborough, M.C. 9-15 A Programme of Music by Chopin 9-30 'Cue for Adventure' A play with music. Episode 6: 'Happy Ending' Story by Neil Tuson. Music by Jack Clarke. Production by William MacLurg. 10-0 The News and Announcements. 10-20 Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Instrumental Music. (Sarangi Solo.) A VUB Artist. 8-10 Khayal. Vinayakrao Harshe. "Adaka mana aye ho" Desai. Sachi kahat hai" Titala, Desi, 8-30 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif. Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar. 8-45 Marathi Songs, 9-0 Bhajan and Bhairvi, Vinayakrao Harshe. "Shri Rama khe samajhayi" Jhinjoti. "More raja manive'.

P.M.

1-0 Market Report and Announcements. A Miscellany. 5-30 Gujerati and Hindi Songs. Master Amritlal of Navsari. 6-5 Instrumental Duets. (Clarionet, Harmonium.) VUB Artists. 6-15 Light Classical Music. Prof. Niwruthibuwa of Kolhapur. "Mai kal adat" Khayal Suha. Ghanase Jhana" Jalad. "Hase pahi ha Prabhu". Marathi pad Durga. 6-45 Talk (Gujerati): "My Travels." No. 2. England. By Kapila Khandwalla. 7-0 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 8-0 Light Classical Music. Prof. Niwruthibuwa of Kolhapur. "Maru kavana kaja" Marwa. "Vilasala ka sacha" Bhim. (With the VUB Instrumentalists.) 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 "Behind the Gateway." Compered by Alastair MacRae. The versatile journalist tells of his week's adventures with Bombay's arrivals and departures and with those who stay. 9-15. The News. 9-30 Dance Interlude. (Recorded Columbia). 10-0 Leo Goutkin's Russian Trio. Leo Goutkin. Violin. Rudolph Kougel. Cello. Michel Beno. Piano.

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

P.M.

12-36 A "Regal" Recorded Programme. Presented by T.E. Beven and Company Ltd. 1-6 Talk (English): "Lyrics for Low Brows." No. 1. By Mrs. M. P. Gardner. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 Sarengi Solo. Chamu Misra. (Jantri Sangha). 1-51 Bengali Song. Manindra Chakrabarty. 2-6 Talk: "In the Laboratory." No. 2. The Influence of Science. By Bishnu Sarma. 2-21 Instrumental Music By The Happy Quartette. 2-31 Bhatiali Song. Ajit Das Gupta. 2-36 "The Jew in The Bush" Produced by Bella Halder. With Vocal and Instrumental Music. 3-0 Instrumental Music. Bijoy Ghose; Gour and Netai Ghose. 5-6 Dadubhai's Post Bag. A Nursery Programme—with background music, by the Kishore Orchestra. "Strange Abodes" Anil Kumar Bhattacharya. Orchestra—Conducted by Amiya Dutta. Short Story. Dadubhai. 6-6 Talk: "Cattle Breeding in Bengal, and its Present Condition". by H. C. Roy. 6-21 Modern Bengali Songs. Santi Devi. 6-31 Light Bengali Song. Biswanath Bagchi. 6-41 The News and Weather Report. (In Bengali). 7-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 7-6 The News and Announcements. 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night. "Rinam-Kirtwa" Written by Promotho Bisi. Presented by Air Players. Directed by B. K. Bhadra.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL.

7 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif. (Text and Translation). By Qari Mohd. Yusuf. 7-15 a.m. Husn Ara Begum Akbarabadi. 7-35 a.m. AIR Orchestra. Paraj. 7-45 a.m. Ashiq Husain Jafri Khayal Bhairon Thumri. 8-15 a.m. Ram Bahadur Misra. 'Piya bane chit chor'. Dadra. 'Asir-i-ranj-o-gham hone ka ulfat nam rakkha hai. Sada mehrum hi raihne ka hasrat nam rakhna hai.' 8-35 a.m. Todi on sarod. 8-40 a.m. Husn Ara Begum Akbarabadi. 'Meri sudh rakho'. Khayal Kalit. 'Natwar nat khat Nand ke Lala.' Bhajan. 12-0 noon Indian music. (Recorded.) 12-55 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani). 1 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (English). 1-5 p.m. General Motors Symphony Orchestra. (Recorded). Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. 6 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Jait. 6-10 p.m. Ram Bahadur Misra. 6-30 p.m. Maloha Kedara on sitar. 6-40 p.m. Qawwali. By AIR Artists. 7 p.m. 'For Villagers only'. (7-30 p.m. Time Signal and Delhi Market rates). 8 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Letters from Listeners', No. 1. 8-15 p.m. Husn Ara Begum Akbarabadi. 'Hun to janam na chhandongi'. Khayal Kamod. 'Man chhina hai tirchhi nigabon ne'. Dadra. 8-35 p.m. Ram Bahadur Misra. 'Koyal mat Kare pukar'. Geet. 'Us finagar ki chal ajab chal chal gai. Chupke se a ke mera kaleja masal gai.' 8-50 p.m. Karrar Husain. Bul Bul Tarang. 8-55 p.m. Ashiq Husain Jafri. Khayal. Thumri. 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and weather report. (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd news and weather report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'The way it is done', No. 1. News across the world. By J. Turner. 10 p.m. Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra. Leader: Erwin Klein.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

6 p.m. Dhun Puria. Khyber Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Ashiq Husain. Ghazal. 6-15 Karim Dad. Ghazal. 6-20 Sarenda. 6-25 Karim Dad. Ghazal—Punjabi Folk Song. 6-35 Karim Dad. Film Song. 6-45 Nautch Gat on Sarangi, Sarenda and Harmonium. 6-50 Ashiq Husain. Ghazal. 7-0 "Hagha Dagha" (A Programme arranged for Villagers). 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "The Work of the Municipality" by Yahya Shah. 8-15 Afghan Dance Tunes, Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Karim Dad. Film Song. Ghazal. 8-40 Rabab Solo. 8-45 Ashiq Husain. Ghazal and Geet. 9-0 Karim Dad. Ghazal and Punjabi Song 9-15 The News and Weather Report (In Hindustani) 9-30 The News and Weather Report (In English). 9-45 "The Ceremony of Guard Mounting". Commentary by Douglas Clarke. "Memories of the Coronation of King George V" by Miss Victoria Sackville-West. A Recital of English Folk Songs. by Clive Carey.

Hyderabad 'Send-off' To Makalla Sultan

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 8.

Arabs in the Hyderabad State gave an enthusiastic send-off to Sultan Saleh Bin Galib Alkaity Sultan of Makalla (near Aden) this evening when he left for Bombay 'en route' to England to attend the Coronation. The Sultan is a progressive Arab Ruler and entitled to a salute of eleven guns. Besides being the Sultan of Makalla he is also an Arab Chief domiciled in Hyderabad State where he also owns Jagir.

GANDHI SEVA SANCH ANNUAL MEETING

Preparations In Belgam Village

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, April 7.

The annual meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh is to be held at Hudli, a small village in the Belgaum District—from the 16th to 23rd instant.

About 250 members of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, from all parts of India are expected to attend. Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendraprasad and several other All-India leaders are expected to attend.

A small exhibition of the village industries will be opened by Mahatmaji on the 19th and several public functions will be arranged between the 19th and 22nd April

One has to get down at Suldhal a small railway station between Poona and Belgaum. The distance between Suldhal station and Belgaum Railway station is 17 miles and only one station—Sulibhavi—intervenes between Belgaum and Suldhal. Hudli the native village of Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande is nearly a mile's walk from the Suldhal railway station. As Suldhal is a very small place, no conveyances are available at the station; so special arrangements are made for the conveyance of the members attending the meeting.

D. L. B. Members' Conviction Set Aside

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, April 8.

The Chapter Case conviction against Mr. Somangowda Bilgi, District Board Member, was set aside by the District Judge. Mr. Ramchandra Naik Sunag was discharged similarly. District School Board by-election was held other day. Mr. Dandia was elected. Mr. Swamirao Mangoli moved token cut of one rupee in the Assistant Engineer's pay in the District Board meeting to call attention to the allegations made against Mr. Macha, Assistant Engineer. A Committee of Inquiry, consisting of Messrs Praneshacharya and Dandia has been appointed to investigate, Chief officers and Engineer were heckled regarding applications against Mr. Macha.

The Union Bank case is proceeding. Mr. Torvi's cross examination held over by request for ill-health. Mr. Bindurao, Bagalkot, is now in the witness box.

Holidays For Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, April 8.

According to the decision of its Committee, the Calcutta stock exchange will remain closed to-day and to-morrow to enable brokers to make deliveries and effect settlements for transactions in Indian iron and steel shares.

Heavy transactions were entered into by members in respect of these shares during the last few months, but owing to lack in getting the shares certificates from the company no deliveries could be made against these transactions and a heavy volume of business is outstanding between brokers as result of it and there has been sensational rise in the prices of these shares and large sums of money have to be received and paid by the brokers.

In order to clear the arrears, the Committee, therefore, have decided to set apart two days during which only delivery in Indian iron and steel shares will take place.—A. P.

Aga Khan Hockey

BANGALORE INDIANS WIN EASILY

Bhimraj Beaten By Four Clear Goals

Thursday's game, in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, between the Bangalore Indians and the Bhimraj Sports Club, proved to be a tame affair, the former coming out comfortable winners by four goals, without a reply.

The Bangalore Indians broke away with a right-wing movement Krishna sending in a well-timed pass to his inner, Blankley, the latter failing to convert it but soon after, Selvamuthu, their Inside-left, succeeded in opening the account with a well-placed shot from a near range. Following this early lead, the Bangalore team established their superiority and they should have added to their score, if their forwards had been a little more accurate in the circle though the opposing forwards also lacked finish, passing to one another in the "D" instead of shooting in the goal. Mahadeo, the Bhimraj Inside-left, wasted a good opportunity, when he had an open goal at his mercy and in attempting to be spectacular, he sent the ball a few inches wide, with his left-hand push. Due to this poor finishing, of the forwards of both the teams, the interval arrived, with only one goal on the score-board, in favour of the Bangalore Indians.

THREE GOALS IN SECOND HALF

The second half opened again at a fast pace, both goals being visited in turn, but to no purpose, till Mutharaj, the Bangalore Left-wing put his side one more, finishing up his own brilliant solo run with a magnificent placing in the net, clean beating the goal-keeper.

It was now Bhimraj's turn to retaliate and they pressed their opponents for a shortwhile and on several occasions, their forwards reached very near scoring but it was pity they could not convert any of the several good opportunities they got, owing to hopelessly poor finishing, while the winners had things their own way at this stage, adding two more goals. Selvamuthu, their Inside-left, netting the third while Blankley gave the finishing touch by scoring the last goal just before the final whistle.

Result:—

BANGALORE INDIANS 4 goals.
BHIMRAJ SPORTS CLUB Nil

The teams were:—

BANGALORE INDIANS: Howel-Shanmugam and Radha; Rajgopal Kalyan and Susainath; Krishna Blankley, Hayes, Selvamuthu and Mutharaj.

BHIMRAJ SPORTS CLUB: V. Poshiker; Kadam and G. Poshiker; More, Shirawle, and L. Tambe T. Tambe, Jadhav, V. Tambe, Mahadeo and Bhaguram.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J. M Lee and O. Ernst.

TO-DAY'S GAME 5-30 P. M Lahore Y.M.C.A. vs. BEST.

SHE WAS X-RAYED 12 TIMES

Tried Electric Treatment For Rheumatism

BUT ONLY KRUSCHEN REALLY HELPED

To suffer for five years with pains in the back . . . to be X-rayed 12 times . . . to undergo electric treatment for three years . . . and then to find that Kruschen was what she really needed to get relief. That was this woman's experience. She writes:—

"I wish you to know the good Kruschen Salts has done me. Five years ago, I was taken ill with pains in my back. After three weeks in bed I was sent to hospital. At first, spine trouble was suspected, but after 12 X-rays I was found to have serious lumbar rheumatism. For over three years, I was given electrical treatment three times a week. Last year, I tried Kruschen Salts, and it has done wonders. I have left off hospital treatment, and last winter, the first for five years, I was free from pain. My friends are amazed to see me so well, and no stick to help me along."—(Mrs.) E. P.

Rheumatism cannot resist the action of Kruschen Salts, which dissolve the painful crystals of uric acid—the cause of those aches and pains—and assist the kidneys to eliminate this poison, through the natural channels. The cause being removed, the pain goes too, and your sufferings are at an end!

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

CHANDRIKA BRAND OIL

CALCUTTA STUDENTS TO ORGANISE UNION

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The students of various colleges under the Calcutta University formed a strong Provisional Committee to organise a University Union in a meeting of the Secretaries of different College Unions and other student representatives.

This is the first successful attempt to organise a University Union with the object of developing the moral, cultural and civic life of the students studying in and under Calcutta University, and it shall always exert itself to encourage an organic unity in the activities affecting the general interest of the students of the University.

Two Sub-Committees were also formed: one, the Constitution Sub-Committee for drafting of the constitution and the other is the Co-ordination Sub-Committee for the co-ordination of the activities of the various College Unions.

Messrs. Amiya Das Gupta and B. Mazumdar were elected as Joint Secretaries of the Provisional Committee.—United Press.

The death occurred on Wednesday afternoon of heart failure of Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy, ex-Member of the Council of State for a long time.

Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard returned to The Hague on Tuesday, after their three months' honeymoon trip to Poland, Austria and the Riviera.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly.—Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30.000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

Significance Of Indian Struggle

Kamala Devi's Address In Ceylon

(From Our Own Correspondent)

COLOMBO, April 2.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressed two crowded public meetings to-day at Balayipity and Galle. Balayapity is midway between Galle and Colombo. Galle is described as the sleeping beauty of Ceylon and the scenery is quite enchanting.

At the former meeting the audience was mainly youthful and Mrs. Kamaladevi said: "The times in which we are living are so difficult. Life is not the simple thing it was. The old social and economic structure is crumbling and there is a good deal of strife all over the world. It is the privilege of youth to be daring and break down old traditions and have the initiative and courage to create a new life, and a happier world for all to live in. A look around them would show how much tragedy there was. The entire system was unjust and unfair to vast masses. How were they going to remove those injustices and tragedies of life? This would be possible only when the people had the political power to shape things according to their desire. The capture of political power was the essential problem before them."

"SLEEPING BEAUTY"

At Galle the Public Hall was crowded from floor to ceiling. Mrs. Kamaladevi said that she was told that Galle was the sleeping beauty of Ceylon, but wondered what Prince Charming had come to awaken it. The enthusiastic crowd before her did not seem that they were sleeping. How could they while there was struggle all around them and the entire world was a big question mark? There was uncertainty all over the world and every one was seeking for a new system which would replace the creeking old system. This search in colonial countries assumed the form of national struggle for freedom.

Mrs. Kamaladevi then referred to the Indian struggle. She drew attention to the significance of the fight against the new India Act. The fundamental basis of that fight was the assertion by the people of India of their right to self-determination. What right had another nation to impose its will on another? The Indian fight was against British Imperialism. The people had realised that Imperialism did not exist so that colonial people might prosper. With this realisation had come the need for political freedom. India to-day challenged the might of British Imperialism and was determined to win independence.

ANDREWS IN THE MORNING KEEPS YOU FIT

Left, right: left, right! there's a positive joy in swinging along—when you're feeling fit. And the man who takes his morning glass of bubbling healthful Andrews does feel fit. Body and mind are alert because pleasant tasting Andrews tones up the system, gently removing all those impurities which clog and eventually impair health.

There is nothing in Andrews to irritate the most sensitive stomach. It counteracts mouth and stomach acidity and tones the digestive system. Medical men everywhere recommend Andrews.

EFFERVESCING—COOLING •REFRESHING 660

City & Suburbs

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 13, 1993
Muslim: Mohurrum 26, 1305
Parsi: Avan 6, 1306
Hightide: 10-24 22-39
Lowtide: 4-13 16-34
Sunrise: 6h 54m
Sunset: 6h 27m

Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association (Bombay Provincial Branch), annual general meeting, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—B.E.S. T. Sports Club vs. Y. M. C. A., Lahore, or Lusitanians "B"—Bombay Gymkhana ground at 5-30 p.m

Saturday, April 10.

S. S. Strathnaver with mails due to sail at 1 p.m.

H. E. The Governor's annual inspection of the Bombay Divisions of St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas, at Elphinstone High School, 5 p.m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council (Active Members) of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Party Office, Dadabhai Manzil, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

BYCULLA D. C. C.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Byculla Panchakhatta opposite Khatao Mill, Haines Road, when Messrs. P. R. Lele, M. R. Shetty, P. A. Parab, K. B. Kubal, Kondaviker, J. J. Chokshi, H. V. Tripathi and others will address.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 70th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj to-day (Friday), at 3-30 p.m. Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the Divine Service for the students and teachers of the Ram Mohan School and Teachers of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar School in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum and at night at 8-30 p.m. Mr. S. D. Gosavi of Indore will perform Kirtan in the Prarthana Mandir.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Dimitri's Russian Ballet to-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Men are Not Gods" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Camille" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
GLOBE—"Undersea-Kingdom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani' Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
PATHE—"The Plainsman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sonhera Sansar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Forward March" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
WEST-END—"Lure of Gold" Time as usual

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, classes in Astrology are being conducted at the Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road. Persons desirous of joining the same should see the Secretary between 4 and 6 p.m. at the above address.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station tomorrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time

GIRGAUM D. C. C.

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee to-day (Friday) in the Mugbhat Cross Lane at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

Mr. S. K. Patil will preside and speeches will be delivered on the "National Week" by Messrs. P. R. Lele, B. R. Dhurandhar, Y. K. Khadilkar, D. S. Babrekar and others.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. 'Kathiawar' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 13th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Anyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 and 11-30 a.m. respectively on Saturday the 10th instant

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Alavi' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Monday the 12th instant.

LET SALES OF KHADI REPLY

The Secretary of the A. I. S. A Bombay Branch writes:—

Even if famines multiply they will at the most take some lives and harass others. But sooner or later the calamity will end.

Even if epidemics burst out they will take some lives and harass some. But sooner or later they end.

Even if plunders become rampant, some may lose their property and some their lives. But they also end sooner or later.

But this life of starvation, despondency and death by inches! Heaven forbid.

Khadi is the only antidote to save millions and India. What shall be our response for the Gandhi Jayanti? Let the sales of Khadi reply.

"MALABAR STAR CUP" VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

The final match of the above tournament will be played between the Gilder Tank team and Nagpada Neighbourhood House team on Sunday the 11th April 1937 at 5-45 p.m. at the Club's ground, opposite South Indian Buildings, Matunga, G.I.P.

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside and distribute the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

The first annual general body meeting of the members of the above Club will be held on Sunday the 11th April 1937 at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Club's premises Bhimdiwala Buildings, Matunga, G.I.P. a

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Electrical Contractors' Association an informal gathering of Members and those interested in the Electrical Trade and Profession was held on Saturday at Electric Fan and Motor Works at Victoria Road. The occasion provided a splendid opportunity for the Members of the Association to meet their friends and representatives of other Electrical Firms in the city.

The visitors availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the well-equipped Works of Messrs. Electric Fan and Motor Works.

An interesting and enjoyable afternoon terminated after light refreshments were served.'

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

2ND HAPPY WEEK!

Shirley talking and singing Chinese!

SHIRLEY TEMPLE

in her latest screen success

STOWAWAY

(A 20th Century-Fox Picture) WITH

Robert YOUNG — Alice FAYE

EUGENE PALETTE—HELEN WESTLEY—ARTHUR TREACHER

Also

GRAND NATIONAL 1937

The complete race from start to finish in the British Movietone News.

The Best Entertainment in the City

PREM KAHANI

Starring

ASHOK KUMAR

with

MAYA DEVI,
VIMLA DEVI,
MADHURIKA DEVI

at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WIN Rs. 500

in "PREM KAHANI" contest, by solving only 3 questions.

S. O. S. TO JINNAH

Plea To Wait Decision On Ministryships Till Annual Session

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Associated Press learns that Sir Muhammed Yakub has sent the following telegram to Bombay to Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League:

"Please defer decision regarding League members and other Muslims in minority accepting ministryship until the League annual session. Avoid further friction amongst Muslims".—A.P.

CONGRESS TO CONTEST

Bye-Election To U. P. Assembly Sequel To Death Of M. S. Khan

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The death occurred of Mr. Muhammad Salimahmed Khan (Independent), a member of the U. P. Assembly from Jhansi-Jalon-Hamirpur Muhammadan Rural Constituency, at Cawnpore yesterday. It is understood the Congress is setting up Dr. Ashraf or Mr. Nisar Sherwani to contest the by-election. It will be recalled that an election petition was pending against the deceased.—A.P.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO FAMINE CONDITION

LUCKNOW, April 8.

Following a telegram recently sent to the Chief Minister from Cawnpore drawing his attention to the famine which is stated to be raging in that district, it is understood that immediate steps are being taken, and an official enquiry is already afoot.—A.P.

Bye-Election In Girgaum Ward

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

As already announced the bye-election of a seat of the Congress delegate from "D" (Girgaum) Ward which has fallen vacant owing to resignation of Mr. Ramdas D. Pratap will take place on Sunday, April 18.

The nominations for the same duly proposed and seconded by qualified Congress members must reach the office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay 4) on or before Sunday, the 11th April, before 6 p.m. (S.T.) The nomination papers can be had from the office of the B.P.C.C. on application.

The polling hours and place will be announced later.

Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth B.A., retiring chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipali School Board. She held the office for six and half years and was the first woman to hold this responsible position in the whole of India. The staff of the School Board as well as the Municipal Teachers' Union presented her with addresses last week for her distinguished services. She has been a member of the Ahmedabad Municipality for the last eleven years.

NATIONAL WEEK PROGRAMME

6th. To 13th. April 1937

The following programme has been arranged by the National Week Committee for the remaining days of National Week:—

Saturday April 10—Lantern Lecture at Ghatkopar at 8-30 p.m.

Sunday April 11.—Exhibition and Sale of Khadi and other Village Industries, at 3-0 p.m. at Congress House, Bombay.

Addresses on the Village Industries Movement by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa, Organiser and Secretary, A.I.V.I.A. at 5-0 p.m. at Congress House, Bombay,

A.I.V.I.A. Dinner at 6-0 p.m. (Admission charge annas six).

Monday April 12—Lantern Lecture under auspices of "A" Ward Congress Committee at 7-0 p.m.

Tuesday April 13—Lantern Lecture at Malad at 9-0 p.m.

Tickets for the dinner are available at the following places:—

All India Village Industries Assn., 258 Kalbadevi Road; Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazaar, Zaveri Bazaar. Navajivan Sangh, Ashok Bldg., Princess Street. Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwalla Bldg., New Queens Road. Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Sjt. Purshottam Kanji, C|o. Khadi Bandar, Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. Gokalbhai Bhatt, C|o. Congress Chhawni, Ville Parle. Sjt. V. L. Mehta, C|o. Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Apollo Street, Fort. Smt. Babiben Moolji, C|o. Bhatia Stree Mandal, Bombay. Sjt. Hiralal Shah, Bharat Gram Udyog Mandir, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Sjt. Popatlal Chaganlal, Gram Deva Mandir, Parsi Wadi, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay. Khadi Seva Sangh, Khar.

Sapru Warns Against "Rock Of Prestige"

Plea For Conference To End Ministerial Deadlocks

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued to-day the following statement to the press:—

"I am glad that the constitutional issue which has arisen in India has been raised in Parliament and I trust that Lord Zetland may make satisfactory statement to-day.

"As I have said in my last public statement pride and prejudice should be kept in their proper places. The issue is so big that there ought to be no room on either side for any kind of personal prejudice. The matter concerns several provinces and should be handled on broad lines rather on subtle distinctions. It will be noticed that I have suggested a constitutional conference which stands on completely different footing from private interviews, where intercession of common friends or intermediaries may at times be necessary or even desirable. I only hope that it would not be wrecked on the rock of prestige on either side.

"I think that Mr. Wedgwood Benn's suggestion that as the Viceroy acted under the Secretary of State by Statute, Lord Zetland should intimate to the Viceroy that he would welcome some consultation, may be acted upon and a constitutional conference may be called for by His Excellency for discussion and settlement of the constitutional issue. Any alteration in the Instrument of Instructions, even if possible, must take time and even such alterations could go upto a point and not beyond; the rest following conventions arising in the working of the Constitution.

NO CAUSE FOR DISPAIR.

"Meanwhile, it should not be possible to interpret the spirit of the Act, which is the essence of success in working any constitution. Of course, safeguards are inconsistent with the theory of full and responsible government. This has been very apparent from the very inception of the Bill, which is now an Act. But, subject to this criticism, I can see no reason why in provincial sphere, any party should despair of or be not allowed to carry out its constructive policy in domestic matters or to test the strength or the weakness of the constitution, in its actual working.

"From this point of view, I would again emphasize the necessity of such a conference. If it succeeds well and good; if it does not, at least, there will be a satisfaction that the framers of the Constitution have, subject to its limitations, done the best they could to give a start in fair weather."—United Press.

CORPORATION CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Standing Committee Scheme For Extension Of Activities Approved

The Municipal Corporation approved on Thursday the recommendation of the Standing Committee to launch a scheme for the extension of the anti-tuberculosis activities in the city. The mortality figures from tuberculosis for the past five years showed a steady increase.

WIDESPREAD INCIDENCE

It is estimated that for every death from Tuberculosis there are at least ten persons suffering from it. On this basis there may be more than 19,000 tuberculosis cases in the City. Even this is considered to be an under-estimate, as a good many tuberculosis patients leave the City for their country had ultimately die there. It is also possible that a large number of deaths from tuberculosis are attributed to 'Respiratory Diseases' in order to avoid the confession that there is Tuberculosis in the family. The incidence of the disease is thus even more widespread than the figures indicate. The Municipal Commissioner therefore thought it necessary to take more active steps for the control of this disease in the City. The measures needed for this purpose are the establishment of—

(1) Preventorium (a place for bringing up children of tubercular patients and of children in pre-tuberculous stage).

(2) Tuberculosis dispensaries for treatment of tubercular cases and for carrying out intensive propaganda against Tuberculosis and for thorough investigation of "contacts";

(3) A Sanatorium for treatment of Tubercular patients in early stages;

(4) A Hospital for the isolation and treatment of advanced cases;

(5) Colony for those who have been relieved from the disease by treatment, to prevent their going back to their old residences and occupations.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS

The Commissioner proposed that the following extensions should to carried out as early as possible:

(1) 2 additional dispensaries for the treatment of tubercular patients thus bringing the total number in the City to four;

(2) A fully equipped X-ray Department in one of the central dispensaries for screening and taking Skiagrams;

(3) An increase in the number of beds in the Sanatorium; and

(4) An increase in the accommodation for advanced cases in the Isolation Hospital.

INTRODUCE X-RAY APPARATUS

Mr. K. F. Nariman suggested to introduce X-ray apparatus without delay as that was essential for the medical men to find out the cause of the disease.

The Municipal Commissioner agreed to give effect to the suggestion of Mr. Nariman.

On the motion of Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee the recommendation of the Standing Committee was agreed to.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Sanitation is being seriously dealt with in the suburbs. Bandra is now half way with the drainage scheme, Santa Cruz will start one next year, and at a recent meeting the Vile Parle Municipal Board discussed a scheme of their own. Now I am told Kurla is commencing work on the same enterprise.

With the introducing of proper drainage, mosquitoes and malaria, we hope, will say goodbye to the suburbs.

But these drainage schemes will take yet another five years before they are completed. The Bandra scheme, I am told, will take another two years before completion. If this be the case I ask are our suburban areas to be left in such a sorry plight? The suburbs have many villages where insanitary conditions threatens to turn them into future slums.

Chimbai in the Bandra sector, I feel, is the village that calls for immediate attention. This place has to be seen for anyone to be convinced that conditions such as these actually exist. To the putrid atmosphere of Chimbai is added the smell of decaying fish and drying nets. The result is that this village is a notorious plague centre.

Chimbai is a small fishing village of about a dozen dismal huts and hovels, which are surrounded by residental cottages—it has a narrow rut of a road and is a breeding ground for disease, if ever there was one.

Yet Chimbai has a beautiful shore, with a panorama whose beauty made a generous Parsi gentleman to offer a large amount for building of a road across the shore, but this idea had to be dropped. If only the Municipality would clean up the place the Chimbai shore would become another popular pleasure resort.

THOUGHT CURRENTS IN PALI LITERATURE

Mrs. Munshi On Messages Of Buddha And Gandhiji

Turning away from its usual preoccupation with modern literary developments in India, the P. E. N. India Centre sponsored a lecture on Tuesday afternoon on "Currents of Thought in Pali Literature." when Professor N. K. Bhagwat, Honorary Secretary of the organization, spoke at the National Medical College.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who presided, referred to the literary gems, including Buddhist literature, in Pali, a language spoken in India from about 700 B.C. to 300 A.D., but known to-day only to scholars. She compared the Buddha's having presented his message in the language of the people to the emphasis Gandhiji lays upon Hindi and upon the necessity for writing in a simple language which the people can understand.

Professor Bhagwat emphasized that the thought reflected in Pali literature is still potent in India to-day. The currents of thought which find expression in literature are reflected also in the life of the people. The study of Pali gives an insight into the life of the Indian people, in addition to its broadening and humanizing influence. Buddhist thought cannot be understood, he explained, independently of its background of Aryan thought.

The first to come forward to help the Buddha in his work of moral regeneration were young men and women of the merchant caste, but all castes were represented among his followers. His great concern was with the problem of suffering, which he declared was made by man and could be ended only by man.

These are some of the ideas which find expression in Pali literature which, Professor Bhagwat emphasized is not a foreign literature but India's own.

Matunga Athletic Club

A Weight Lifting competition amongst the members of the above Club will be held on Saturday April 10, at 3-30 p.m. at the Club premises.

The lifts fixed for this competition are the three Olympic Lifts, viz. Two Hands Military Press, Two Hands Snatch, and Two Hands Clean and Jerk and Olympic rules will apply.

There will be a demonstration of Weight Lifting by the members of the Club.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937

BUSINESSMEN'S DUTY

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce whose tenth annual session is now being held at Delhi, has rendered notable service to Indian commerce and industries during the very first decade of its existence. By pressing on the Government the needs of Indian commerce from time to time, it has, in the words of its President, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, on the one hand roused the Government to a better sense of the realities of Indian economic problems and, on the other, shaken the commercial community from its apparent lukewarmness and lethargy. It is true that Government have not adequately responded to its representations, but that is mainly because they are constitutionally irresponsible to the people. Moreover, the Federation has not sufficiently identified itself with the people in the common struggle for the country's freedom, political and economic. The Federation can better serve its own interests as also those of the country by making common cause, whenever possible and necessary, with national bodies like the Congress. We much regret that while the Federation has adopted resolutions on many lesser subjects, it has not thought fit to adopt any resolution on the constitutional crisis in the country, though its Executive Committee realises that the crisis may lead to grave consequences, economic as well as political. The plenary session of the Federation could well have adopted a resolution supporting the Congress demand.

Anti-National Policy

Barring this regrettable omission, the proceedings of the session are indicative of a strong nationalist attitude towards the problems of the day. Mr. Khaitan's presidential address is a trenchant criticism of Government's policy regarding currency and tariffs. Indeed he charged Government with having no definite industrial policy. He said: "The currency policy of the Government of India is determined by conceptions about the rate of Exchange, which I can only characterise as anti-national. The Government of India, I regret to say have no definite or positive industrial policy. It oscillates from time to time with the particular predilections and views of the successive Finance Members of the Government of India; moreover, a number of extraneous considerations affect the over-cautious and antiquated policy of discriminating protection." To be plainer, the extraneous considerations are the interests of Britain, and only in safeguarding these have Government a definite and positive policy. Mr. Khaitan is not, in these circumstances very optimistic about the immediate economic future of the country. "The present economic condition of the people" he says, "is such that there is very little prospect of raising revenues by taxing the public any further. Unless, therefore, means are devised to create and increase wealth in the country itself, unless the agriculturist is put in possession of greater resources, unless the middle-classes are offered fresh avenues for the absorption of the unemployed, I, for one, cannot foresee any bright economic future for this country in years to come." Let all businessmen realise without any reservation that there can be no bright economic future for this country unless it is freed from imperialist exploitation, both political and economic.

The Vital Issue

Of the resolutions adopted by the Federation, the most important is with regard to the Indo-British trade negotiations. It laid down the conditions which any fresh Agreement with Britain should satisfy, the chief among them being that the Agreement should be helpful in developing India's export trade in general and should leave her free to negotiate bilateral trade agreements with other countries and that further preference to British textile industry should be ruled out. Mr. G. L. Mehta, who moved the resolution, and others who supported it spoke, naturally, like men who had burnt their fingers. Mr. Mehta feared that under the present political conditions the new Agreement, like the old, was likely to be one-sided, and "to create new British vested interests and consolidate some old ones in India which would later ask for more safeguards." Whichever question they take up, businessmen must soon enough be confronted with the big, all-dominating fact that, unless the present political conditions are radically changed, there is no economic salvation for the country. And no businessman can shirk his responsibility in doing his part in changing those conditions.

Motor Vehicles Insurance

We welcome the Report issued by the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee for more reasons than one. In the first place, motor transportation is on the increase, with the consequent result that accidents are equally on the increase. One is surprisd to see the objections raised by the Calcutta Accident Insurance Association against compulsory motor vehicles insurance on the ground that claims would increase and awards by Civil Courts would become unduly inflated. It must be remembered that similar objections were also raised at the time when the Government of India contemplated the introduction of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925. It is within our knowledge that at the time insurance companies were not willing to accept workmen's compensation insurance, and even when they were prepared to accept unduly high rates were formulated. It was only when the Bombay Millowners' Association formed its mutual insurance company for the purpose of conducting workmen's compensation insurance that insurance companies woke up and then after a great deal of hesitation fell in line with the rates proposed by the Bombay Millowners' mutual association. Workmen's Compensation Insurance has now been in force for nearly twelve years and we do not think that any insurance company has come to grief because of the heavy awards of compensation either by Courts or otherwise. It is always the case that when anything new is suggested there is invariably initial opposition. But experience has always shown that such enactments have been beneficial to the parties concerned. It is high time, therefore, that a similar move was made in connection with compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in India.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee has taken great pains to collect information in regard to this class of insurance from some of the leading European countries where similar legislation is in force. Compared to the number of motor vehicles plying outside India, the number in India is comparatively smaller, but one cannot get away from the fact that accidents are on the increase and both the pedestrians and the public have got to be protected from the results of accidents and deaths at the hands of motor drivers. The recommendation of the Committee, therefore, that insurance against third-party risks should be compulsory, is very welcome indeed, and its detailed recommendations as to the limitations of amounts in connection with third-party liability are equally welcome. The Committee suggests that insurance against third-party risks should be limited to Rs. 30,000 in respect of goods lorries, buses and other vehicles plying for hire and unlimited in respect of all other classes. Insurance against risks to fare-paying passengers should be limited to Rs. 3,000 per passenger in the case of buses and to Rs. 5,000 per passenger in the case of other hired vehicles including taxis. In the opinion of the Committee the business of compulsory insurance should not be undertaken by the State. It is true that in many countries there are insurance companies and other allied organisations to undertake any class of insurance and given adequate rates, enough insurance companies can be found to undertake this class of business. But there is no reason why the State in this country should not undertake this business. From the Report of the Committee it will also be found that, in spite of a large number of accidents, the number of cases taken to Court is still comparatively small. That shows that in many cases claims are settled privately without the aid of the court. In any case, the time has come when a reform should be undertaken in connection with compulsory motor insurance without any delay and we congratulate the Committee on its recommendations. We hope the Government will not lose time in giving effect to these recommendations.

Our Readers' Views

Indian Listeners And Radio Programmes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I refer you to the Wireless Page of the "Times of India" dated the 30th March 1937 and the statement said to have been made, therein, by Mr. Kirke, reading "The average Indian does not want the same type of programme or the fine quality demanded by English listeners. He wants a gaudy looking box with a lot of noise coming out of the loud-speaker."

I have written a letter on this subject to the Editor of 'Wireless Page,' of the "Times of India," as per copy enclosed herewith and shall be glad if you will kindly publish this in your valued paper.

—Yours, etc.,

V. G. MOTWANE,
Manager.
Chicago Telephone and Radio Company.

Bombay, April 5.

To The Editor, Wireless Page, "Times of India," Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the article of your own London correspondent, dated the 15th March 1937, published in your paper on the 30th ultimo, we have to remark as follows:—

We have been in electrical business since 1909 and radio business since 1912. We have sold radio sets in this country since broadcasting came into its being not only in India but even in foreign countries, because we used to sell radio sets to those people who were interested in hearing what was being broadcast in other countries. Therefore, we are in a better position to give information with regard to the actual requirements of the Indian listener or the type of the Indian listener than your London correspondent is, because no one can form a better opinion than a radio dealer who keeps in constant touch with the Indian listener, irrespective of however qualified engineers or businessmen who may come out from foreign countries, as they really never get into touch, in the same spirit, as we do, with the Indian listener. Therefore, they are not in a position to comment, as has been done in your article under reference.

Your correspondent says that the overseas trade has somewhat been neglected in the past by the British manufacturer and that he is now setting himself seriously to the task of supplying India with the types of radio sets that are wanted in this country.

The Indian listener does not want merely 'a gaudy looking box with a lot of noise coming out of the loudspeaker' and this is why, the Indian listener has kept away from the British Radio Set so far because the British Radio Sets until now put on the Indian market are never compared favourably with the American Radio Sets, which give better reception both in quality and long distance and since the Indian listener is very particular about the quality of reception, he has purchased highly priced American made radio sets than British radio sets available on the market at much cheaper prices, in view of the preferential duty assessable on British Radios.

Besides, it has been our experience that whenever we have tried to import cheaper or smaller models, to be able to get the poor class of the Indian listeners to buy those sets, we have always been wrong in our calculations because, we have never been able to sell small or cheaper models and whenever we have sold such sets, the listener has come back and got his set exchanged with a larger and more expensive model.

The average Indian cannot afford a radio set and those that can afford, buy a quality thing and not merely a box that will produce unintelligible sound, as said by your London correspondent.

We also do not agree with the remarks of Mr. Kirke that the 'Indian listener does not want the same type of programme or the fine quality demanded by English listeners and that he wants a gaudy-looking box with a lot of noise coming out of the Loudspeaker,' for the reasons discussed above.

We shall be glad if you will give some space to this letter in your next wireless page.

Trusting that you will comply with our request, we are, yours faithfully,

V. G. MOTWANE,
Manager.
Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.

The Frontier Situation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In consequence of seeing a news item supplied to you by the Associated Press and published under the heading "Fadir of Ipi's terms for settlement" on page 8

(Continued on page 8 Col. 5)

Our S. African Letter

Menace To Indian Interests

By P. S. JOSHI.

JOHANNESBURG, March 14.

The outstanding discussion of the mail week is, of course, that of the Market Bill in the House of the Assembly. This Bill has raised surprisingly violent outburst among the different sections of the South African community for various reasons. The Bill is an attempt to regulate the produce markets in favour of the European farmers and is apparently concerned with the interests of the "platteland" (rural areas) and cares nought for the consumers in the urban areas. The Indians are affected in that the Bill denies their right to any sort of representation on the regulatory boards or the advisory committees. The discussion at the Committee stage revealed that there were at least six members of Parliament who fought tooth and nail to remove the discrimination hidden behind the clauses of the Bill.

Flagrant Injustice

Mr. M. Alexander M. P. put up a strenuous fight when clause 21 of the Bill was discussed. He said that the Minister (Col. Deneys Reitz) had introduced the colour bar into the Bill by excluding non-Europeans from the voting provisions of the clause. "It is a flagrant injustice", he said. "It is not a question of social fear of miscegenation but a brutal self-interest to blot out a certain section which will be at the mercy of another". The speaker pointed out the fact that in Natal 80 per cent of the bananas were produced by Indian farmers who would be affected by the Bill.

The unkindest and faithless attack came from a Britisher, Mr. A. H. J. Eaton, M. P., of Durban county. He said that the Indians were setting up monopolies not only in markets, but also in many other spheres of activity. Their standard of living was much lower than that of Europeans. They had driven out Europeans out of almost every trade they originally possessed. They did not want Indians to sit on the same councils as the Europeans, because they did not play fair.

Col. Stallard, the leader of the Dominion Party, rebuked Mr. Eaton for his speech and declared that it was calculated to undermine the good relationship between India and South Africa. It was most unfair to exclude Indians from having a share in the scheme of this nature.

Tragic Community For Ever

The Minister of Agriculture defended the clause 21 and said that it was merely an acknowledgement of the fact that discrimination was inherent in this country. Col. Reitz incidentally mentioned what he said to a deputation of S. A. Indian Congress which waited on him a few days ago. He said "Gentlemen, You must realise that you Indians in S. Africa will ever be a tragic community because of the temper and temperament of the people of South Africa. We have that temper and temperament because we are determined to keep this a white man's country"

Mr. M. Alexander declared that it had never been maintained that, in order to ensure a white South Africa, it was necessary to be unjust to non-white South Africa. These people were South-African born and should not be deprived of their elementary rights.

Mr. Hofmeyr Leaves Chamber

When a division was called on Mr. Alexander's amendment Mr. Hofmeyr left the Chamber in order that the Government may not be embarrassed. Only nine members voted in favour of the amendment and it was declared lost.

The Committee stage of the Bill is now over and the third reading will take place about a week hence. All these members who stood up for the Indian minority during the Committee stage are expected to raise their word of protest again during the oncoming discussion. It is also possible that this viewpoint will be represented in the Senate.

The Marketing Bill affects 21,000 Indian farmers and a considerable number of Indian distributors in both Natal and Transvaal. It is fraught with such danger that it might wipe out the economic existence of the Indian community entirely in Natal. The Indian community is deeply perturbed and strong protest is made to the Government of the Union The South African Indian Congress is pretty busy and has left no stone unturned to keep the Indian National Congress and the Indian Government informed of the gloomy developments in South Africa. If Col. Reitz's speech be taken as a criterion of the Union Government's policy, it is clear that Indians should ever remain a persecuted race to please the temper and temperament of whitemanism. that Smuts-Gandhi Agreement pledging the Indians to protect the vested rights and the Capetown Settlement recognising the right of the Indians to be uplifted are the most brutal deceptions of South African history and that Indians should never expect any progress in any sphere of the activity because discrimination is inherent in the Union.

This is really a shame-faced challenge to India and, if I go a step further, to Great Brita- Sir Jagdish Prasad's speech on the adjournment motion was disappointing in that it refrained from showing a strong line of action on the part of the Indian Government. The time has indeed arrived to point out definitely to the Union Government that such a state of affairs can never be tolerated by India which stands on the threshold of freedom.

If the Union Government does not yield to the political pressure from India, I think that the step which should be taken by the Motherland is to raise the issue at the Imperial Conference to be held just after the Coronation at London. The Indian representative should speak out in the clearest possible terms that the ways of the Union are not those of maintaining Empire solidarity while the war clouds are gathering on and they are definitely not such as would maintain the good relationship between India and South Africa. India should in no uncertain terms refuse to be treated as an outcaste by the Dominions.

The second practical thing is the demand for another Indo-Union Conference. Besides the Marketing Bill, there are several measures before the Assembly

(Continued on page 9 Col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"LAW & THE LADY."

It was a very enlightening paper which Mr. S. G. Velinkar read before the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the Indian National Association on Tuesday evening. The subject of discourse was "The Law and the Lady," and the lecturer lucidly analysed therein the present legal position of Indian women in the various domestic and public spheres. Mr. Velinkar also discussed the many pressing problems which face them and appealed to their leaders to use their seats in the Legislatures to introduce reforms to remove the various inequities and disabilities they suffer. Women have already proved how keenly conscious they are of their political rights by the enthusiasm they showed in the recent elections, and we are quite confident that the representatives, whom they have sent to the Legislatures, will do all in their power to advance the cause of their sex. And in that they can always count upon the support and co-operation of the members of the Congress Party.

A CLARION CALL

Sardar Mangal Singh has given the right lead to all other genuinely nationalist members of the "Congress Nationalist Party" by signing the Congress pledge and re-joining the official Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly. Since its very inception it had been felt that the composition of the "Nationalist" Party was to heterogeneous and that sooner or later the saner elements in it would come back to the Congress fold, leaving behind communalists and reactionaries who had only adopted the "Congress Nationalist" label for their own ends. The recent political developments have utterly exposed the futility of such parties and convinced men like Sardar Mangal Singh that at the moment "it is the duty of every self-respecting and patriotic individual and community to fall in line with the Indian National Congress which may fully be trusted to safeguard the legitimate interests of every community". In these words Sardar Sahib has issued a clarion call which must bring back every genuine Congressman from alien ranks. His words of warning to the minority communities are even more emphatic and commendable. He wants "that minority communities should realise the game of the Government in setting up one community against the other and should realise that their true interests lie in their complete identification with the national movement" and makes a special appeal to the Sikhs to rally round the Congress flag. In similar words has Doctor Mohd. Alam addressed the Muslims. Between them we hope they both will be able to win back unanimous support for the Congress from their respective communities in the Punjab.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The special bulletins that are being issued by the All-India Village Industries Association in connection with the National Week deserve to be seriously considered by the public. The need for promoting cottage industries is now recognised by all, even by Government. But it is unfortunate that many are content with talk about the industries. Whatever others may do or fail to do in the matter, Congressmen owe it to themselves and the country to do everything in their power to help the A. I. V. I. A. and the huge task it has undertaken. Congressmen rightly emphasise the need for organising villages and establishing mass contacts. But all this would be empty words if Congressmen did not help to add something, be it ever so little, to the destitute villagers' income. This they can do to an appreciable extent by promoting cottage industries on an extensive scale.

RACIALISM RUN RIOT

The Bill regarding the employment of European women by Asiatics domiciled in South Africa as it has emerged from the Select Committee of the Union Parliament can in no sense be called an improvement on the Bill originally proposed. In fact by expressly directing its provisions against Asiatics—from which category the Japanese, Jews and Cape Malays are significantly excluded—the Select Committee has only exposed the real feelings underlying the measure. The Union Government is out to perpetuate the White Man's supremacy, and this Bill, as also the other equally obnoxious one prohibiting marriage between Indians and Europeans, proves to what lengths they are prepared to go. It is the Indian settlers in Africa, of course, against whom the Bill will be mainly directed, and this provides a piquant commentary on the position of India in the British Empire. The exclusion of Japan from the operation of the Bill is a further reminder to us that it is only because India is powerless to protect the prestige of her nationals abroad that such insults can be hurled at us with impunity. We wonder what steps the Government of India will now take to protest against this indignity—call another South African expert or invite one more Goodwill Mission!

"INDEFINITE GUARANTEES."

In his inaugural address before the Punjab Legislative Assembly Sir Herbert Emerson once again gave expression to the, by now famous, formula of "sympathy, co-operation and understanding" towards his Ministers. He was, however, anxious at the same time, to throw the onus of working the Constitution successfully upon the shoulders of the Ministry. One significant passage in the speech referred to the impossibility "of giving indefinite guarantees for the future." But Sir Herbert ought to know as well as anybody else that it was not "indefinite guarantees," which were sought by the Congress leaders, but definite and specific assurances, which were entirely in the discretion of the Governors to give. The Government of India Act is so honeycombed with safeguards and reserve powers that no constitution can be worked for "the happiness of the people,"—which the Punjab Governor rightly held to be ultimate test of success of any constitution,—without such assurances to the chosen representatives of the people. And the refusal to give this strictly constitutional guarantee has itself exposed the hollowness of the so-called Provincial Autonomy.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru hopes to put "concrete proposals" before the public in connection with the constitutional deadlock.

Concrete enough to pave the road to the Government House?

* * * *

He also expressed the opinion that "mere legal arguments would not cut the ice at the present juncture."

No it wouldn't. And we are glad Sir T. B. has learnt the lesson soon enough.

* * *

"NOW WE KNOW!"

(An episode from the life and adventures of Four Gentlemen of Fortune).

As the curtain rises, the council of ministers is seen in session. The atmosphere is overheated and it is apparent that the four dignitaries are exhausted after much discussion. The room is in the semi-darkness of a late afternoon.

FIRST MINISTER (who has been smoking one bidi after another). . . . eh, what? You mean to say that you would close down all liquor shops, even toddy shops! (Puts down the bidi, takes out his handkerchief and mops his brow)

. . By Jove, I hope you are not serious, Jayem

SECOND MINISTER (around whose spotless Gandhi Cap may be seen a rain-bow like halo in Union Jack colours). Now look here, Esstee, for the hundredth time let me tell you that you cannot eat the cake and have it, too. Here I am trying to secure for our ministry some sort of stability and you come butting in with your toddy shops. I say that you cannot achieve anything unless you are prepared to sacrifice that.

FIRST MINISTER: I protest against the insinuation.

GRAND VIZIER (who has been gravely listening so far, now pushes back hL black headdress and rises): Gentlemen, gentlemen. Remember walls have ears and gate-crashing reporters may be lurking in the shadows. Don't forget you are Ministers of the Crown.

THIRD MINISTER. (Who has been dozing so far wakes up with a start, upsetting his gold turban): I say I rather like that. Ministers of the Crown! Jolly good designation. Are we allowed to use that, sir?

GRAND VIZIER: Gentlemen, Let us not wander from the point at issue. I am myself no great believer in prohibition. But I feel that as Mr. Jayem Hemta has declared we must make a gesture. A gesture, gentleman, which should take the wind out of our opponent's sail. As such I feel we cannot but acept the suggestion of the Second Minister.

FIRST MINISTER: But total prohibition is too drastic a measure, Sir, particularly at least so long as we do not even have sufficient number of boot-leggers and speak-easies.

THIRD MINISTER: (With a sudden flourish of expansive optimism) We'll have them, sir, soon enough. Are we not on the threshold of a golden new era?

GRAND VIZIER: There is no question of total prohibition right now. That would upset the civil and military administration of the province. Mr. Jayem Hemta has agreed to the suggestion made by the Boss that for the present we promise the end of liquor traffic in fifteen years. This along with other gestures suggested by the Second Minister will suffice to placate the electorate.

FIRST MINISTER (leaning back comfortably and lighting a bidi) oh, now we know.

THIRD MINISTER (who has been assidiously turning over the pages of a document headed "Mr. Jinnah's Fourteen Points): Oh, now we know."

In the distant background is heard the rumbling thunder of multitudinous voices. Shouts of "Down With the Interlopers" are heard. And, then, the room becomes suddenly lighted. Unseen flashlights are focussed on the Four, exposing their full identity. Their faces turn ashen white as like the warning thunder of an approaching storm the voice of the mass is once again heard: "Now we know!"

Note: None of the characters depicted above is entirely imaginary.

(Curtain Drops slowly).

Nemesis To Overtake War-Mad Nations?

"Appalling Depression To Result From Armament Boom"

That the present excessive outlays for armaments have a "distinctly weakening effect" on the nations concerned, is the opinion of the "Journal of Commerce."

"By increasing public debt, lowering the standard of living and cutting down foreign exchange resources, the ability of a country, particularly a relatively poor one to wage war is impaired in some respects by the very piling up of armaments now going on."

The "Journal" warns that the war industries will have to attract workers by higher wages and bonuses and thus the "stability of the prevailing wage level will be disturbed." Furthermore, the diversion of factories to the production of war-materials will interfere with the production of other goods. The stimulus given to the building industry by the election of new war plants will prove "unstable and short-lived."

If large orders for war-materials can be placed abroad, 'dislocation of the economic life of the country due to large-scale re-armament will become correspondingly less pronounced." Some of these orders will, undoubtedly come to American business is warned that this is "not the type of trade that may be relied upon to continue and to constitute a lasting addition to our international commerce."

ITALY HOARDS WHEAT

Prices Go Up All Over

ROME, April 7.

Rise in wheat prices is partly explained by the fact revealed in statistics of wheat trade for February issued by International Institute of Agriculture that the Italian Government bought 174 thousand tons of wheat in that month compared with 29,400 tons in February 1936 and that during the seven months ending February 28 Italy bought 591 thousand tons compared with 190 thousand in the corresponding period of last year.—Reuter.

INCURSIONS INTO TURKEY

Special Security Measures On Syrian Border Approved

ANKARA, April 8.

A declaration that the recent repeated incursions of armed bandits from Syria into Turkish territory had induced the Turkish Government to take special security measures and reinforce considerably the troops guarding the Turco-Syrian frontier was made in the National Assembly by Mr. Sukru Kaya, the Minister of the Interior, who has just returned from a lengthy inspection of Southern Anatolia,.

Answering several deputies, who openly accused France of the responsibility for the raids on Turkish territory, Mr. Sukru Kaya declared that the Sanjak question could not be settled by illegal means. He added that Turkey was neither yielding to intimidations nor denouncing the results obtained at Geneva regarding Antioch and Alexandretta, but was determined to use her might efficiently against all everywhere in order to safeguard her rights and prestige.

The Assembly unanimously approved Government's action.—Reuter.

BILLIARD CHAMPION BREAKS RECORD

LONDON, April 7.

At Burroughes Hall, London, in the English Amateur Billiards Championship final Kingsley Kennerley, aged 23, engineer from Birmingham beat the holder, Joe Thompson from Workington by 4703 points to 3633.

Kennerley's aggregate is a record. In the penultimate session Kennerley created a new world amateur record break of 549, the previous record being 461.

Earlier in the final Kennerley beat the British amateur record with 305.—Reuter.

GOD-SON OF GEORGE V INVITED FOR CORONATION

BERLIN, April 7.

Prince Friedrich, youngest son of the Crown Prince and Godson of George V has been invited to attend the Coronation.—Reuter.

Lady Houston's Estate

LONDON, April 8

Lady Houston is understood to have left an additional two million sterling worth of property in Jersey.—Reuter's Special.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE

MOSCOW, April 7.

Jacob Suritz, Soviet Ambassador in Germany has been appointed Ambassador in France in the place of Potemkin, who has been appointed Assistant Commissar, Foreign Affairs, Moscow.—Reuter.

GENERAL SCOTT DEAD

LONDON, April 8.

Death has occurred of Lieut-General Sir Thomas Scott.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SHIP DISASTER OF 1934

Appellate Court Discharges Accused Men

NEW YORK, April 7.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the trial court decisions which found the acting Captain William Warms and Chief Engineer Emens Abbott of "Moccocastle" guilty of negligence on the high seas in connection with the disaster of September 1934.

The Appellate Court set aside with the verdict and sentences of two years imprisonment on Warms and four years on Abbott.—Reuter.

SATYAVATI REFUSES TO BE BAILED OUT

Because No Bail Was Offered To Co-Accused

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The case against Shrimati Satyavati, member, Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Narsyngham and two others, who were arrested under Section 7, Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with the Hartal on April 1 came up for hearing before Sardar Bahadur Narendar Singh, Magistrate. Prosecution evidence closed and defence evidence also was recorded. Shrimati Satyavati was offered to be released on bail on medical grounds, but she refused the offer because her co-accused were not bailed out.

SUGAR CONFERENCE DECIDES ON PRODUCTION CONTROL

LONDON, April 7.

The figure decided by the Bureau of the Sugar Conference is 80,000 tons below the needs of free market as estimated by the International Sugar Committee of March, namely 3-1/4 millions metric tons.

The conference will now decide how this diminished amount shall be allocated to the countries represented on the conference.—Reuter.

PRIESTS ON TREASON TRIAL

BERLIN, April 7.

Glaring headlines in German papers announce the beginning of the trial before the Second Senate of People's Court of seven Roman Catholics, including two priests and two prominent members of Catholics youth organisations, on a charge of preparing high treason by, it is alleged, supporting Communist plans for a United Communist-Catholic Front.

The accused include Father Joseph Rossaint, Head of the Catholic Youth Group, Duesseldorf; Father Karl Kremer, ex-Head of the Peace Society; Franz Steber, Reich's Leader of the Catholic Youth Group and Father Jakob Clemens, Secretary-General, Catholic Young Men's Association.

"Divine Wind" At Athens

ATHENS, April 8.

The "Divine Wind" which left Baghdad at 10/03 G.M.T. arrived here at 18/20 local time.—Reuter.

Zetland Won't Budge An Inch

No Linlithgow-Mahatma Interview!

Labour Support To Constituent Assembly Move

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON: April 8.

Those who are optimistic about a Conference between Lord Linlithgow and Gandhiji will receive a rude shock from Lord Zetland's statement this evening.

I have reason to believe that Lord Zetland will add nothing new to what has already been the common knowledge, that he will merely express regret at the present situation and repeat the statements that various Governors have made to Congress leaders of the Provinces, where the Congress is in a majority.

He further emphatically discounts any suggestion that Lord Linlithgow should invite Gandhiji for a conference, and he will argue that for all practical reasons Gandhiji has no "locus standi" as also the Working Committee.

IMPOSSIBLE?

At the same time he will point out that it is impossible for Lord Linlithgow to invite Pundit Jawaharlal in view of his repeated assertions of ending the Constitution.

Moreover, officially it is viewed here that the deadlock is purely a provincial matter and therefore Lord Linlithgow will not be justified in interfering with the Governors. Of course Lord Linlithgow will not refuse an interview to Mahatma Gandhi if sought or to any intermediary like Mr. Sastri or Sir Tej Banadur Sapru who are looked upon here as "persons who have no axe to grind."

SUPPORT TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Labour Party Executive met this afternoon but adjourned discussion on the Indian situation

Nevertheless several M. P.'s including Messrs. Pitt, Grenfell Jagger, Miss Hellen Wilkinson attended the joint meeting of the India League Executive and the Parliamentary Committee.

After prolonged discussion the meeting agreed to issue a statement recognising the great victory of the Congress in the elections, supporting the Constituent Assembly and self-determination with honest recognition of its full implications.

DISSATISFACTION WITH LABOUR EXECUTIVE

From speeches of Miss Wilkinson, Messrs. Pritt and Jagger it is evident that there is dissatisfaction with several Labour Executive and I believe that Messrs. Pritt and Tom Williams will do their best to persuade the executive to support the demand for a Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Krishna Menon, the League Secretary is thoroughly satisfied with to-day's meeting.

Incidentally it must be noted that there is no debate on India in the Commons this evening. Mr. Butler will merely reply to Mr. Lansbury's question whereas Lord Zetland's statement in the Lords will lead to a debate.

GEN. FRANCO APOLOGISES

Br. Steamer Bombing Sequel: Gives Assurance For Future

LONDON, April 8.

Following a visit of the British cruiser 'Shropshire' to the insurgent authorities at Palma, an apology is stated to have been expressed for the bombing of "The Gallant". It is understood that Gen. Franco stated that it was conceivable that insurgent planes unfortunately mistook "The Gallant" for a Spanish Government cruiser and, it is understood, that he has instructed his aircraft to make the greatest care in future in examining the identity marks of any craft in these waters, before taking hostile action against them.—Reuter's Special.

SELECTION FOR RYDER CUP IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, April 7.

Sarazen, Shute, Manero, Hortonsmith, Picard and Revolta have been selected for the Ryder Cup at South Port on June 29 and 30.

Hagen is the non-playing captain.

The remaining four will be selected after the P. G. A. and open championships.—Reuter.

Zetland Defends Governors' Conduct

(Continued from page 1)

abrogation of the constitution. Have I not heard Sir Samuel Hoare and other ministers say in so many words that ordinarily Governors would not use their admittedly large powers of interference? I claim that the Congress asked nothing more."

In other words Mr. Gandhi now claimed what he was asking from Governors was a small thing, a thing, moreover, which Sir Samuel Hoare had contemplated to Governors granting. He had Sir Samuel Hoare's authority saying that, while often he expressed the view that no occasion for use by Governor of his reserve powers need necessarily arise, he never uttered a word, which could possibly suggest that he ever contemplated a Governor pledging himself in advance not to use his special powers.

CHARGE AGAINST MAHATMA

Mr. Gandhi's statement was so astonishing that it appeared explicable only on the assumption that either he never read the Act and the Instrument of Instructions or the report of the Select Committee or that if he had done so, he had completely forgotten, when he made his statement. The provisions embodied in those documents respecting the special responsibilities vested in the Governors. It was all the more unfortunate that he should have made such a statement in that large numbers of persons in India were accustomed to accept any statement by Mr. Gandhi as necessarily correct.

That being so, it was desirable in order to remove misapprehension that he should make it clear beyond all possibility of doubt that the demand made to the Governor was one, which without the amendment of the Constitution, they could not possibly accept.

WHAT THE ACT SAYS.

The simplest way of doing so, was perhaps to consider a concrete example of the position which might arise, if the assurances asked were given. It will be remembered that under Sec. 52 of the Act, certain special responsibilities were inposed on the Governor, among them the obligation to safeguard the legitimate interests of the minorities and in so far as any such responsibility was involved, he should in the exercise of his function exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken.

What precisely did that mean? If anyone doubted the meaning, he would find his doubts dispelled by a reference to paragraph 8 of the Instrument of Instructions which he quoted.

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE.

Now let us suppose by way of example that in a Province, in which the Hindus were in majority or in a province in which the Moslems were in majority, the Ministry proposed in action, which would nave the effect of curtailing the number of schools available to Moslems in one case or Hindus in the other. Their action would clearly come within the Congress formula, for such a measure would be within the legal competence of the Ministry to propose and the legislature to enact and it could not, therefore, be described as other than "constitutional activity" on the part of the Ministry.

It was precisely because this was realised that such action would be possible within the Constitution that Parliament inserted the safeguards provided by the imposition of the special responsibilities on the Governors.

HANDICAP ON GOVERNOR

In the case he was considering, it was clear that the special responsibility for safeguarding the legitimate interests of minorities would be involved and in accordance with the provision of the Act and the Instrument of Instructions, the Governor would be bound to exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken, but if he had given an assurance, which the Congress demanded, he would no longer be free to exercise his individual judgment, because he would have pledged himself not to set aside the advise of his Ministers and he would be disabled, therefore, from discharging the duties specifically imposed upon him.

He hoped that he had made it clear by

this simple example that the Governors could not give, within the framework of the Constitution, the assurance, which was asked and that Mr. Gandhi was in error in asserting that they could. But he would add that even if the Constitution admitted a pledge of this kind being given, the giving of it would have involved grave breach of faith with the minorities and others in India, who were promised the measure of protection against arbitrary rule of the majority afforded by special responsibilities of the Governors and the powers conferred on them of making the safeguards effective.

Opinions might differ as to the extent and necessity for such safeguards but it could not be doubted that minorities in India themselves had attached the utmost importance to them. It was an Indian newspaper, which compared the Congress demand for non-interference by the Governors to incendiaries demanding assurance that fire engines would not be used to put out a conflagration, which they had started.

The Marquess of Zetland expressed profound regret at the refusal of the majority to accept office. In those provinces—Bengal Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Assam,—where Congress were not in a majority, ministries had been formed and were now functioning. In provinces in which Congress were in majority minority ministries had been formed.

THANKS INTERIM MINISTERS

He could not refrain from giving expression to the appreciation which, he felt sure, must be felt in all quarters of the House, of the public spirit, which had been shown by the members of these minority Ministries in undertaking what must quite obviously be a difficult and distasteful task. They might well applaud not only their public spirit but the sense of realities of the situation, which they displayed and offer them their good wishes in the discharge of their onerous duties.

He had noticed suggestions to the effect that the appointment of such Ministries was unconstitutional. His Majesty's Government were altogether unable to accept as valid any such suggestion. The Act contained mandatory requirement that "there shall be a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in exercise of his functions". That makes Ministers an indispensable part of the machinery for carrying on the Provincial Government under Part III of the Act and it is further provided that the functions of the Governor respecting choosing of Ministers should be exercised by him "in his discretion".

WHAT ACT MEANT.

It was true that the assumption underlying the Act was that any Council of Ministers appointed should, if possible be selected from persons, who commanded a majority in the legislature and that this should be so is necessitated by the fact that without the support of such a majority, no Ministry could count upon obtaining from the Legislature its essential legislation and supply, necessary for carrying on Government. Accordingly Paragraph 7 of the Instrument of Instructions enjoined the Governor "to use his best endeavours" to select his ministers in a manner, which would ensure that they would have such support in the Legislature.

SOLICITUDE FOR KING'S GOVT.

But this injunction in the Instructions was necessarily not a hard and fast one. The wording was purposely chosen, so as to make allowance for circumstances, in which a rigid injunction might nave been impossible to carry out. Hence the expression "to use his best endeavour." The King's Government must be carried on and if the situation was such that the representatives of the majority party in the Legislature refused to accept office, it was unquestionably open to the Governor to invite other persons to form a Council of Ministers for the purpose of enabling the King's Government to be carried on under the Act and if such persons had accepted the Governor's invitation, there was nothing in the Act, which rendered their action or that of the Governor, either unconstitutional or illegal.

IF THEY CONFESS ERROR

It had also been suggested that the Viceroy should send for Mr. Gandhi in the hope presumably of persuading him to modify his attitude towards office acceptance, which at his instance the Congress had taken up.

The Marquess of Zetland confessed that he found it difficult to see what purpose would be served by such an action. That was a question for the Governments in the Provinces under a system of Provincial Autonomy, the outstanding feature of which was the relaxation of control by the Centre and as he had already explained, the Governors of each of the six provinces had already taken the initiative by sending for leading Congressmen and inviting them to take office. It was Congressmen, who had declined the offer and unless they wished to modify the attitude, which they had taken up, there was obviously for present no more to be said.

On the other hand if their decision had been due to a genuine misunderstanding of the Constitutional position of the Governors and if Mr. Gandhi or anyone else representing the Congress recognising now the real Constitutional position, as he had endeavoured to explain, was to express a desire in these altered circumstances to see the Viceroy, he had little doubt, that the Viceroy would approach the request with every desire to reach an understanding as to what the position of the Provincial representatives of the Congress in the matter actually was.

But it was clearly for those who had been under a misapprehension, if such be the case, to say so. As regards the future, that would depend on the attitude of the Legislatures—the Act required that they should be summoned not later than six months from the date of coming into operation of the Constitution. It might be that the policy of the minority Governments would meet with the approval of the Legislatures. If so well and good. If, on the other hand, it did not, it would be open to the Legislatures to express disapproval in the recognised way. It would then be open to the majority, in accordance with universally accepted practice under the system of responsible self-government, to form Ministry and so accept the responsibility for their action in displacing those who were in office.

QUOTES LOTHIAN

Lord Lothian in a letter to the "Times" on April 6 had stressed the magnitude of the opportunities which were now open to public men in India, if only they were willing to make use of them and it was surely a little less than a tragedy that they should fail to do so and should at the very outset place a stumbling block in the way of orderly Constitutional progress, which I believe the vast majority of thinking men in India desired.

ANOTHER ASSURANCE

Let there be no misunderstanding as to what he was now saying. The Reserve Powers were integral part of the Constitution and could not be abrogated except by Parliament itself and the Governors could not treat the Congress as a privileged body exempt from the provisions of the Constitution by which all other parties were bound. On his part he would gladly repeat what had been said on many occasions, both by Sir Samuel Hoare and others, namely, there was no reason why the reserve powers of Governors should ever come into play. Whether they did or not must depend upon policy and action of Ministers themselves and it was in that spirit of cordial co-operation and sympathetic understanding of the position of Ministers that the Act would be administered.—Reuter.

Lothians and Snell's speeches on page 10.

U. P. Public Service Commission

LUCKNOW, April 8.

A communique states that the Governor has appointed Rai Bahadur Mansingh, Indian Police, officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, and Khan Bahadur Saiyid Abu Muhammad, Magistrate and Collector, to be members of the U. P. Public Service Commission.—A. P.

NO 40-HOUR WEEK FOR TEXTILES

Opposition By Britain And Japan At International Conference

WASHINGTON, April 8.

British and Japanese employers representing the major textile exporting countries combined at the International Textile Conference to oppose the suggestion that the textile industry throughout the world should adopt the United States example of a forty-hour week.

The suggestion was made by the United States employers' representative, who said that under the National Recovery Act, the American Textile Industry's adoption had not led to a curtailment of profits.

The British manufacturers' adviser had previously claimed that a forty-hour week would bring disaster to employers and employees alike.

The Japanese Government delegate declared that the nations whose textile manufacturers depended on their exports, would not bind themselves to labour standards in face of rising trade barriers.

The British Trade Union Council representative and the Japanese workers' delegate joined urging higher Japanese pay scales.—Reuter.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

Membership To Be Limited To 2,000

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Committee of the Cricket Club of India have decided to limit the membership to 2,000. There are already 1,600 members in the books of the Club and the balance will be made up of 100 life members and 300 ordinary members, after which no further applications will be entertained, unless vacancies occur.

FRANCO VISITS FRONT

Witnesses Spanish Govt. 'Plane Shot Down

LISBON, April 8.

Gen. Franco, Gen. Mola and other insurgent leaders visited Biscay front according to radio at Salamanca.

Gen. Franco went near the front lines at Mondragon and watched two insurgent aircraft shoot down a Government machine in flames. An eighteen year old pilot was wounded and he descended in parachute on the insurgent territory. He was questioned by Gen. Franco, who ordered him to hospital at Vitoria.—Reuter.

SPANISH GOVT.'S REPORTED LOSSES

LONDON, April 8.

The Government were severely punished in fighting on the Biscay front according to a Salamanca communique, leaving a hundred dead and also two armoured cars and three lorryloads of ammunition.

On the Madrid front the Government attacked posts at Baranita and were repulsed leaving many dead apparently belonging to the International Brigade.—Reuter.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED

PATNA, April 8.

The engine and 11 wagons of a goods train are reported to have been mysteriously derailed between Durgawati and Karamnasha on the Grand Chord Line. None was injured. A malicious attempt to wreck the train is suspected. The S.P. has proceeded to the spot. Further details are lacking.—United Press.

Designation Of Punjab Chief Minister

LAHORE, April 8.

An interesting change made in the Ministers' Salaries Bill in the Punjab Assembly was an official Unionist amendment moved by the party's Chief Secretary, as a result of which Sir Sikandar will be styled as Premier instead of Chief Ministerr. The Congress party supported the amendment amidst cheers.—A.P.

Telegraph Lines Cut?

LUCKNOW, April 8.

An unconfirmed report states that telegraphic wires were found cut three days back in Gorakhpur District along the railway line. Mischief is suspected and investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

Dr. Ambedkar On Ministerial Crisis

Assurance Will Not Be Loss To Governor; Nor It Will Be Gain To Congress

BOMBAY, April 8.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Barrister-at-Law, has issued the following statement on the constitutional impasse in India:—

"Having lost the field to the Congress I did not think it necessary to express my views on the situation that was arisen, as a result of the refusal of the Governors to give an undertaking to the Congress leaders in terms of the All-India Congress Committee resolution. But as some friends pressed me to say what I think of the situation, I have persuaded myself to enter into the controversy.

I cannot understand why Congressmen blame the Governor for framing what are called interim ministries, and I am somewhat surprised to find that Congressmen who were so unwilling to accept offices and whose programme was to wreck the Constitution, instead of heaving a sigh of relief at the installation of the interim ministries, should be so glamorous and indignant at the loss of the chance that one begins to suspect that their cry of wrecking the Constitution was a mere pose.

GOVERNORS NOT TO BLAME

When a party which has a majority refuses to accept office, it is the duty of the Governor to offer it to those who can give him the assurance that they can secure the majority in the Legislature to support their policy. The persons to blame are not the Governors, but the men who have accepted offices. It is for those who have accepted offices to consider, whether they would not be held guilty of deceiving the Governor, should they fail to produce the necessary majority on the floor of the House. The Governors will come in for blame only, if they were to use their special powers under the Constitution to keep in office ministers who have lost the confidence of the majority of the Legislature, because under the Instrument of Instructions issued to them, the Governors have been enjoined to be studious so to exercise their powers, as not to enable their Ministers to rely upon their special powers in order to relieve themselves of the responsibilities, which properly belong to ministers.

SITUATION NOT ARISEN

That situation has not yet arisen, and before passing any criticism upon the action of the Governor, we have to wait and see what he does, when the Ministers who are now in charge are defeated by the adverse vote of the Legislature.

ASSURANCE DEMAND

The principal question, however, is whether the Congress was justified in asking an undertaking from the Governor before accepting office, to which they are by reason of their majority entitled to. It is admitted by Congressmen that they do not want an amendment of the Statute. It is the contention of Congressmen that the Governors could have given the undertaking they want, without in any way abrogating the provisions of the Government of India Act, and the question is whether such an undertaking can be given without the abrogation of the Statute.

KING AND GOVERNOR

Both Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in championing the position taken by the Congress have stated in so many words that there is nothing in the Act to prevent the Governors from giving the undertaking and that if the Governors did not give the undertaking it was because they did not wish to give it.

The question we are concerned with, is whether without affecting the provisions of the Government of India Act, it is possible for the Governors to agree to suspend their special powers. The view taken by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appeals to be founded on the belief that there is no difference between the special power given to the Governor under the Government of India Act and the veto powers of the King. But I contend that the power of individual judgment or individual discretion vested in the Governor is of a totally different character from the power of veto possessed by the King under the English Constitution.

The power of veto gives to the King the right to reject the advice of a Minister or his Cabinet that a certain course of action may be pursued. But it does not give the King the right to act in a particular way without the advice of a Minister to take responsibility for it

The power of individual judgment and individual discretion not only gives the Governor the right to reject the advice of a Minister but it also gives him the right to act without the Minister's advice in support of that; In fact, contrary to the advice of the Minister. The King must have some Minister to support the action he proposes to take. The Governor need have no Minister to support the action he takes. That is the difference between the power of veto and the power of individual judgment!

LIMITED MINISTRY

Mr. Rajagopalachari's claim that the Ministers in India are entitled to the same treatment which Ministers under the Parliamentary system of popular government are entitled to disclose a complete misunderstanding of the system of Government embodied in the Government of India Act. The system of Government embodies in the Government of India Act is a system of limited Ministry. It is not a system of limited monarchy. In a limited monarchy the authority of monarchy is limited by the power of the ministry. In the limited ministry system, the power of the ministers is limited by the authority of the Governor. If these distinctions which I have tried to point out, the distinction between veto power and individual judgment and the distinction between limited ministry and limited monarchy, are borne in mind it will be easy to understand why the King can suspend his power of veto and the Governor cannot. The Governor cannot give up his special powers. Under the law he is responsible for whatever is done by the Ministry should the action of the Ministry result in evil consequences. One may quarrel with the constitution and insist that the responsibility should be on the Ministry and not on the Governor but one cannot ignore it. Taking the constitution as it is and marking the difference that exists between it and the English Constitution, there is no question in my mind that the legal inability of the Governors to abandon their special powers is real and that they cannot have abdicated their functions without violation of the Constitutional Law which by their Instrument of Instructions they are bound to carry out. To put it in simpler form one can give up power if there is no responsibility, but, one cannot give up power, if there is responsibility.

The existence of special powers in my judgment could never be urged as a serious ground of objection to the working of the Constitution

MAHATMA'S REASON.

Mahatma Gandhi has given quite a different reason for demanding the assurance. The gound is so insubstantial that one wonders whether it could have been urged by any one who knows how constitutions are worked. He says: "a strong party with a decissive backing of the electorate could not accept to put itself in the precarious position of being all the time in dread of interference at the will of the Governor" self-respecting Minister conscious of his absolute majority. One would have thought that a Ministry conscious of its electoral strength instead of cringing for an assurance would enter the field and defy the Governor. Use his powers against them." Surely if an undertaking is necessary at all, it is for a weak Ministry which has no electoral strength behind it to ask for it. An undertaking is not necessary for a strong Party like the Congress. Why are Congressmen begging for an assurance from the Governor of good behavious. They can compel him to behave.

GOVERNORS CAN GIVE ASSURANCE.

Could not the Governors have treated the Congressmen as we treat naughty children and stopped them from creating trouble by giving them an assurance for which they were crying? Reading the resolution of the A.I.C.C. and taking note of the fact that they were asking for an assurance in terms of that resolution I believe that nothing would have been loss. if such an assurance had been given. It seems to me that as the Congress Ministers were giving an undertaking to act within the Constitution and this undertaking is quite explicit in their formula there was apparently no reason why the Governors should have refused to give the reciprocal undertaking that they would not exercise their special powers.

NO GAIN OR LOSS.

But the question that I would like to ask all Congressmen is this. What is it that they would have gained if the Governor had given the undertaking in the terms of the A.I.C.C. resolution? It seems to me that the important question is who is to determine whether the occasion for the exercise of the Special Powers by the Governor had arisen or not. There would have been something achieved, if the Congressmen were asking for an undertaking that whether the occasion for the use of special powers had arisen or not was to be determined by the Cabinet. Such an undertaking would have been of real value. But such an undertaking was not demanded. The undertaking demanded by Congressmen was inconsequential, that in spite of it and without violating it, the Governor would have been left free to interfere on the plea that in doing a particular thing the Ministry was acting in such a manner that in his judgment the occasion for the use of Special Power had arisen. I have been therefore trying to find out what would have been lost by the Governor if he had given the assurance and what would have been gained by the Congressmen if the Assurance had been given.

Rift Within Ministerial Lute?

Trouble Over Prohibition & Taxation

POSER FOR JAMNADAS?—CONGRESS CABINET IN THE OFFING?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

"The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that there is a hitch in the Bombay Council of Ministers and among the Groups who support them regarding the Programme and Policy of the Ministry.

It was expected that the Programme and Policy would be released for publication on Monday last. It was postponed, as there was some disagreement on the question of Prohibition.

According to the Programme which, it is stated, has been drafted, and is ready, it is suggested that immediate effect should be given to the campaign of prohibition. Firstly, there should be no increase in the number of liquor shops in the Presidency; and secondly, there should be a gradual closing down of shops that are already in existence.

To make up for the deficit by the fall in income through Excise Duty, the draft programme suggests that it should be made up by alternative taxation. It is proposed that the deficit could be made up by increased taxation on Races and Entertainments among other things.

RELIEF IN LAND TAXATION?

The alternative taxation it is suggested, would also enable the Ministry to give substantial relief in the land taxation.

While agreeing that they would like to have a radical programme on paper, it is stated that, three members of the Cabinet and some of their European supporters are totally opposed to the suggested gradual prohibition leading up to total prohibition in the near future.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Finance Minister, who had the assurance of Sir Dhunjishah Cooper that his programme will be agreed to, is sticking to the draft, which includes the item regarding Prohibition.

POSER FOR JAMNADAS

The hitch is still there, and it is difficult to state at present as to whether the programme will be issued to the Press, as it stands, or there will be a substantial change in it, in which case Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will have to reconsider his position in having joined the Ministry on the definite understandng that his programme would be accepted.

The way that things are moving, it may be taken for granted, that Congressmen will be in office before very long. It will be the Congress Ministers who will face the Legislatures in the six Provinces, in all probability, and not the 'Interim' Ministries set up as a stop-gap.

Why Increase Duty On Sugar?

Federation Plea For Re-examining Protection Policy

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The session of the federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was resumed this morning and concluded all the resolutfons on the agenda by lunch time.

Revision of the Draft Constitution of the Federation will be considered in the afternoon and will be continued to-morrow when the session will be held in New Delhi town hall. Part of the agenda will be held in Camera and this will be restricted to representative only

WIDEN PROTECTION POLICY.

Dr. A. L. Ojha moved a resolution stating that the Federation views with satisfaction the progress of the various industries in India during recent years which has been made even under the halting policy of protection adopted by Government. The Federation is further of opinion that in order to relieve unemployment and to improve the standard of living of the people and to bring about a proper equilibrium between Agriculture and Industry, it is essential to have further development of industries both on a large and small scale within the country. The Federation therefore strongly recommends the Government of India to re-examine and widen their policy of protection with a view to the adopting of a more vigorous and comprehensive national policy of economic development.

Mr. Morarji and Mr. Mehta supported the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

WHY INCREASE SUGAR DUTY?

Mr. Thapar moved a resolution placing on record the Federation's gratification at the progress made by the Sugar Industry in this country and fully justifying all the principles of protection; and views with great concern the attitude of the Government of India to-wards it, especially the recent increase in the excise duty on the eve of a regular enquiry by the Tariff Board. Such an increase is harmful to the interest of the manufacturer, consumer and agriculturist. The Federation further urges the Government of India to take steps so that sugar may be imported from India into the United Kingdom free of duty or at best on payment of the same rate of duty as certified for colonial sugar.

The Federation further urges the Government of India to take all necessary steps for the proper utilization of molasses, especially the manufacture of power alcohol. Lastly, the Federation protests against the action of several railways in increasing the Railway Freight on sugar.

Pandit Santanam and Mr. Shaha strongly supported the resolution which was adopted.

Plea For Intensive Research

Lala Shriram moved a resolution urging the Government of India to set up forthwith, in consultation with the industries concerned, Statutory Committees on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the systematic development of important industries of the country by taking up research work and by collecting the necessary statistics for those particular industries. The Federation will be willing to support the levy of a small cess, if necessary, to be levied in consultation with the industries concerned and to be entirely utilised for the furtherance of the development of those industries.

Lala Shriram said that since the beginning of the present century particularly, industries in other countries had perfected the application of the principles and mechanism of scientific management. India's lethargy in industrial progress relatively to other countries was due to the absence of a policy of economic research broadly conceived and actively prosecuted. Scientific knowledge in the Government Agricultural Departments was very meagre, and, as regards the manufacturing industries, the present scale of research was totally inadequate to raise these industries to the standard in other countries. He emphasized the need for the establishment of Statutory Research Committees.

COUNTRY'S INTEREST.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai said that in asking Government to encourage researches they were asking them to help them, not merely for the betterment of a particular industry, but for the betterment of the country as a whole. It was important that at least half a dozen selected industries be decided upon and Research Committees be constituted on the lines suggested in the resolution.

Mr Chamanlal was of the opinion that in these days of economic competition protected industries should always keep abreast with the latest scientific and chemical researches.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

PROTEST AGAINST RAILWAYS

The last resolution on the agenda, moved by Mr. Bhattacharya, strongly protested against the proposed enhancement of railway freights and urged on the Railway Board the adoption of the following measures in the vital interest of the soap and cosmetic industries in India.

(a) The minimum weight of consignments by goods train should be lowered to seven seers,

(b) Small quantities of advertising matter, such as calendars, showcards, enamelled signs, etc., included with other materials in some packages, should be charged as forming part of the saleable materials.

He said the industry concerned appealed to the Railways to reduce the freight charges on special manufactures, but they were turned down. He referred in particular to the menacing competition in soap and cosmetics by the recent establishment in India of two powerful foreign factories capable of manufacturing these articles on a mass scale. It was the duty of Government to reduce the freight rates, which would immediately be reflected in the cost of production.

After Mr. B. N. Maitra had supported the resolution, it was adopted.

The session was continued after lunch in camera for the consideration of the draft constitution.—A.P.

THE FRONTIER SITUATION

(Continued from page 6)

the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 23rd March 1937 allow me to put the following questions to the Associated Press.

What was the source of the latest reports received from the Waziristan area?

Whether a representative of the Associated Press was with the "influential representatives of the various tribes including the Amri Azmi the leader of the Tori Khels and the Mahsoods?

Again whether a representative of the Associated Press was present in the Jirga when they waited upon the Faqir of Ipi when he said that "the only issue between him and the Government was the restoration of the Shahidganj Mosque in Lahore?

I am asking these questions because, in a similar former campaign a man named the Haji of Toorangzai was frequently mentioned in connection with anti-British activities in the North-West Frontier. To-day we are asked to believe that the Faqir of Ipi is the culprit.

God alone knows what is happening in that unfortunate land. But when a future Ibn-e-Khuldun or a future Gibbon writes the history of Asia and India, the world will know something about our Government's peaceful penetration into the Pathan's country.

—Yours, etc

MUHAMMAD A. PATEL.

Diva, March 24.

Birla's Surprise For Capitalists

SOCIALISTS NO ENEMIES OF SOCIETY, HE SAYS

NEW DELHI, April 8.

A vigorous plea for Capitalism and Socialism both growing and flowing in healthy channels and meeting at some stage was made by Mr. G. D. Birla presiding over the fourth annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, to-day.

He deplored a tendency among the ranks of Socialist to run down the Capitalist personally and to call him a blood-sucker and exploiter and other names. Happily, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Leader of this school of thought and who perhaps thinks more on this subject than his followers has always made a distinction between the system and its personnel. To those who abused persons Mr. Birla would say they were not friends of society.

We capitalists, continued, Mr. Birla are no more saints or devils than ordinary Socialists. In intelligence, we are perhaps a little dull, verging on stupidity, and in vision a little shortsighted but in heart we are quite sound.

Proceeding Mr. Birla added a word of advice to capitalists and said: "We should not rest with mere criticism of the Socialist; we have our own duty to perform. Our first and foremost task is to relieve the burden on the soil by the establishment of large industries and thus to create further wealth and employment for the children of the soil. We need not be scared by the cry of Socialism because if in the past, we have proved we have rendered service and thus deserved compliments, in future too, we may live upto our reputation.

But let me tell you, without being presumptuous, that the greatest danger to the system of capitalism is not from Socialism or Communism so much as from our own selves. After all, those who preach Socialism are not enemies of society. They talk with zeal because they think this is the only way for the betterment of the masses. Perhaps we can show them by introducing a spirit of service in our own activities that ours is better way. Let us therefore think of our shortcomings and defects and correct them. Then alone can we protest the system of capitalism".—A. P.

WHY HIGHER PAY THAN IL DUCE'S

Dr. Alam's Attack On Huge Salaries For Ministers

LAHORE, April 8.

The Punjab Assembly to-day refused leave to Malik Barkatali to move an adjournment motion to discuss the conduct of the police in handling the riot at Panipat on Holi day.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Leader of the House, stated that the present moment was most inopportune to discuss the subject as considerable feeling still existed in the matter at Panipat and there was danger of its exacerbation. An inquiry by one of the seniormost officers of the Government, namely Mr. Asquith the Home Secretary, had been ordered within 12 hours of the happening, and the Government hoped that his enquiry would command universal confidence. If the Government were satisfied that the enquiry was either not impartial or not satisfactory, they would not hesitate to hold another enquiry. He therefore appealed to the House that the motion should not be pressed

THEIR SORROW AND SHAME

Sir Sikandar in conclusion said that with the co-operation of the public he hoped to remove the root cause of the trouble at Panipat which existed to their sorrow and shame.

The motion being put, only Malik Barkatali supported it, and the motion was lost.

SALARIES' BILL

A very keen debate then took place on the Ministers' salaries bill which fixes the Chief Minister's salary at Rs. 48,000 per year and each Minister's at Rs. 36,000.

Dr. Alam (Congress), moving its circulation until May 31, 1937, for eliciting public opinion, urged that the salaries should be fixed as much in the light of the view of the electorate as proposals for balancing the budget. Proceeding in a sarcastic vein, Dr. Alam reminded the Ministerialists that their main promise to the electorate, like the Congress, was to bring relief to the masses, but whereas the Congress throughout India was prepared to offer the most capable brains for not more than Rs. 500 a month, the Punjab Ministers wanted a salary which was actually much higher than even a dictator such as Mussolini gave to himself, namely, 10,000 Lira a year. And the people of India were the poorest in the world.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Congress Party, supported the motion and said that as representatives of the people they should not accept more than Rs 500.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan pointed out that they had wished that the Governor should not fix their salaries as had been done at present and the bill had been brought up in order to fix the salaries through the Legislature at the earliest moment. It was an impossible proposition that every item of expenditure should be referred to the electorate. As regards the contrast in the salaries, Sir Sikandar Hyat pointed out what was done in Bengal where 11 Ministers, 11 Secretaries and 11 under-Secretaries were provided. The motion was thrown out

GOVERNOR'S ACTS "ULTRA VIRES"?

Point Of Order Ruled Out In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Congress Party sprang a surprise when the Bengal Assembly met this afternoon under the chairmanship of the Speaker, Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque.

Mr. J. C. Gupta, the Chief Whip of the Party, rising on a point of order, maintained that His Excellency Sir John Anderson had not been validly appointed Governor of the province under the new regime and, therefore, all acts done by him in respect of the Assembly, including the nomination of a temporary Speaker yesterday and the summoning of the House, were 'ultra vires' and illegal.

The Speaker observed that as an important point had been raised he should like to have time before he gave his decision.

Mr. Gupta's ground for making this contention was that in other provinces the Governors, before they entered upon the duties of their office under the new Constitution had been appointed by the Royal Commission, which had been duly published in a Gazette, and took the oath before one of His Majesty's Judges. But in Bengal they found no such Royal Commission appointing Sir John Anderson as Governor of the province; nor did they know whether he had taken any oath before any Judge.

In these circumstances, Mr. Gupta maintained that any further proceedings in the House would be illegal and 'ultra vires', and it would mean a sheer waste of public money and time to continue such proceedings.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, another Congress member, said that there was no point in the point of order raised by Mr. Gupta.

The Speaker asked the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, whether he could enlighten the House upon the subject.

Sir Nazimuddin said that he did not know how the Governor was appointed and, therefore, asked for time to consider the point.

When the House re-assembled Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister, said that in connection with the point of order raised by Mr. Gupta, the Governors, who were in office before the introduction of the new Constitution, were not appointed by a Commission, as such they could continue to be in office and no Commission was required nor was there any need for taking a fresh oath.

The Speaker, Mr. Azizul Haque, said that under section 301 of the Government of India Act, Governors could continue in office. As such he ruled the point out of order.

Immediately thereafter the adjournment motion of yesterday was taken up.

The adjournment motion was talked out.

The Premier, Mr. Fazlul Huq, assured the House that he would call a conference of representatives of the strikers, the Labour Minister and himself to discuss the situation in all its bearings and arrive at a satisfactory settlement. —A.P.

Have you recovered from that long illness?

Make up for lost time by a course of

LECIVIN

and regain full vigour quickly

Do Not Delay

BENGAL CHEMICAL : CALCUTTA.

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

WHY LET A *Narrowed Tube* ROB YOU OF *Youth!*

(AND EVENTUALLY LIFE ITSELF!)

Study these pictures and learn the real cause of

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Supposing you had a small hand-pump with a piece of rubber tubing attached. The flow of water would be normal while the tubing was normal. But supposing you pressed the tubing a little. What would happen? Naturally a greater effort would be required to pump the water through the narrowed tube. And you would become fatigued sooner. Now an artery is rather like a bit of rubber tubing. Its job is to convey new blood to all the vital body cells. The heart is the human pump. It has to force this life-giving blood through the arteries. If the tubing (or arteries) is narrowed in some way, the heart must work harder to force the blood through. This leads to heart weakness and ends in heart-failure.

How do Arteries become Narrowed?

About the age of 40, though often before, lime salts deposits in the arteries render them narrow and brittle—just like perished rubber tubing. The proper flow of blood is restricted. The body cells are deprived of full nourishment. The over-worked heart is weakened. Vigour and interest in daily affairs are lost and Premature Old Age overtakes the sufferer. This disorder is High Blood Pressure. It has nothing to do with "too much blood" or "blood that is too rich."

The Wonderful Power of 'Phyllosan' Tablets.

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets? The chief consituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets is a vegetable extract described by eminent scientists as being "The Most Wonderful Substance in our World." It supplies a vitalizing, rejuvenating substance upon which every living thing on this earth depends. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are made, spent 15 years critical research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful substance without detriment to its vitalizing power. This substance takes the carbon, nitrogen, salts and water absorbed by the plants and under the influence of sunlight, TRANSFORMS THEM INTO LIVING MATERIAL STORED WITH VITAL ENERGY.

'Phyllosan' Tablets increase all your Physical and Vital Forces, irrespective of Age.

When 'Phyllosan' Tablets are taken they immediately begin the good work of renewing and re-invigorating every body cell; clear away the lime salts deposits that are choking the arteries and fortify the heart. Each day during the treatment sees new vigour and a new outlook on life.

NORMAL ARTERY (*Highly Magnified*)
This illustration of an artery cut through shows you its three strong elastic coats and normal aperture which allows unrestricted passage of blood.

NARROWED ARTERY (*Highly Magnified*)
Here the artery is being strangled by lime salts deposits. The aperture is narrowed and the three coats have lost their elasticity and power to expand and contract.

Not only does the body benefit, the brain too, becomes clearer and more active.

Do 'Phyllosan' Tablets act Quickly?

Abundant evidence is available to prove that 'Phyllosan' Tablets are amazingly quick in effect as well as amazingly efficacious. It has been proved conclusively that 'Phyllosan' Tablets renew the blood stream WITHIN 14 DAYS. A typical case published in the *Swiss Medical Weekly* concerned a man 51 years of age suffering with severe blood-pressure. After ONE MONTH of 'Phyllosan' Tablets, blood pressure dropped to nearly normal, while heart symptoms, difficult breathing, and giddiness vanished entirely.

Some Wonderful Tributes.

Benefit in 3 Days.

"I got a small bottle on Tuesday and by Friday following I could feel the benefit."—H.V.

Pain vanishes after HALF a Bottle.

"Before I had used half a bottle all pain and dizziness had left me."—W.L.

Thought she was going to die.

"I was so ill with syncope of the heart I never thought to live. Now after only 6 days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

Important.

'Phyllosan' Tablets are perfectly harmless and can be taken by the youngest and most delicate persons with complete confidence. 'Phyllosan' Tablets contain neither drugs nor glands nor animal extracts, and in their preparation are untouched by hand throughout.

'PHYLLOSAN' Regd. TABLETS

(*Pronounced FIL-O-SAN*)

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK If you are over 40 (or under) send for that most interesting and valuable book—"Revitalization and Rejuvenation"—free on request.

Write for Booklet to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, or 29, Bentick Street, Calcutta. Mark envelope clearly:

PHYLLOSAN MEDICAL DEPT

Registered Trade Mark "Phyllosan" is the property and denotes the product of Natural Chemicals Ltd., London.

Rural Reconstruction Through Revival Of Dying Industries

Hand-pounded And Hand-ground Rice And Wheat Handmade Leather-Goods And Paper Must Be Encouraged

(Through All India Village Industries Association)

The main aim of the All India Village Industries Association, which conducts its activities under the advice and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, is to promote the reorganisation and reconstruction of our villages especially by encouraging the revival and development of dead or dying village industries besides the central industry of hand-spinning.

The Association also seeks to promote the moral and physical advancement of the rural population and to bring about a healthy contact between these and the people residing in towns and cities.

The aims of the Association are, undoubtedly, ambitious, but the immediate programme of work is more modest in scope. In his "Planned Economy for India," Sir M. Visvesvaraya makes the shrewd observation that "such minor industries only should be encouraged, in the first instance, as supply staple products for which there is a demand within the country."

GANDHIJI'S VISION

Equally penetrating is Mahatma Gandhi's vision, because under his inspiration the A.I.V.I.A. have placed in the forefront of their programme the processing by hand of the various articles of food consumed by the people. The rice that people have now begun to eat and the wheat and the other food grains they take are being pounded or ground in mills instead of by hand. This has meant a dual loss. Processing by machinery, expert medical opinion holds, reduces the nutritive value of the food stuffs consumed, and secondly, the rural population are also deprived of the little remunerative labour that added to their scanty income. No sacrifice is disvolved in calling upon the people to abandon the use of food grains processed in mills, and it is the duty of shops certified by the Association to see that hand-pounded rice, hand-ground wheat and other flour are available to the public on fair terms. The crushing of oil seeds for the extraction of oil for domestic consumption and the manufacture of gur are other industries which are in danger of decay if people take to the use of oil turned out by mills and to sugar instead of gur, which has better nutritive value.

TANNING INDUSTRY

Another important industry, in the revival of which the A.I.V.I.A. has interested itself, is the improvement of village tanning and the manufacture of footwear and other leather goods by hand in rural areas. After the manufacture of textiles, this is the next largest industry in the country, but owing to the decay of the craft, the wealth represented by the hides and skins available in India is being drained away in the shape of the export of these valuable raw materials. It is ridiculous that we should be compelled to export these raw products thousands of miles and import superior varieties of leather goods for our use. The A.I.V.I.A. has assisted in research work in this industry, provided facilities for training in improved methods and assisted in the production and sale of leather goods produced by hand in this country.

HANDMADE PAPER

Another industry that it has taken under its protecting wings is the manufacture of paper by hand. Our requirements of this commodity have increased enormously in recent years, and yet it is a tragedy that at places like Junnar or Erandol in the Bombay Presidency the industry provides employment for less than a tenth of the numbers that were engaged in it so lately as half a century ago. The efforts of the A.I.V.I.A. have resulted in growth of a demand for handmade paper. If the industry, however, is to be organized on sound lines, it is necessary that more systematic arrangements should be devised for the financing of production and the marketing of the products as also for the improvement of the quality of the manufactures. Towards this latter end, the A.I.V.I.A. has undertaken research work and has carried out at Wardha certain experiments with various raw materials. Even as it is, the paper that is on the market, especially that produced in Bengal, compares favourably in quality and price with mill made paper and it is the duty of those who wish to prevent this valuable industry from being extinguished to extend their patronage to the product.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

"I believe that Khadi and village industries have a definite place in our present economy. They have a social, a political and an economic value, which is difficult to measure but which is apparent enough to those who have studied their effects."

From Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Presidential Address at Lucknow Congress, April 1936.

Visit

INDIA COFFEE HOUSE

(New in new, larger premises)

CHURCHGATE STREET

Coffee one anna per cup • Refreshments at revised prices

"He's so DIFFICULT... why can't he be happy like other boys?"

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE THIS PROVEN TREATMENT FOR THE IRRITABLE, DELICATE CHILD

PEEVISHNESS, "nerves", temper—doctors recognise these as normal symptoms of weakness due to lack of important elements in a child's diet. Happiness and good spirits return when the deficiency is made good and strength is regained.

In such cases, nothing is more effective than SCOTT'S Emulsion. Cod liver oil is a natural strength-builder, rich in nourishment, rich in the essential Vitamins A and D. In addition, SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the salts of calcium and phosphorus which strengthen growing bodies and bones, nourish over-strained nerves. Pleasant to take and easy to digest, SCOTT'S Emulsion is actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!*

Complete in its Action

SCOTT'S Emulsion provides in itself precisely those elements which enable the system to obtain full benefit from the cod liver oil: there is no need, as with plain cod liver oil and other sources of Vitamin D, to take additional calcium or other substances in order to make the treatment fully effective. For adults as well as children there is no surer way of building up strength when run-down or weakened by illness. SCOTT'S Emulsion guards against such infections as influenza, colds, coughs etc., and it has been recommended by doctors for more than sixty years.

FACTS FOR PARENTS:—

SCOTT'S Emulsion as a bone-builde
— *is 80 times as effective as butter or fresh milk*
— *is twice as effective as yolk of egg*

for promoting growth
— *is 8 times as effective as butter*
— *is 100 times as effective as bananas*

Wholesale Distributors Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.
Calcutta • Bombay
Madras • Lahore
Rangoon • Colombo
Cawnpore • Patna
Ahmedabad • Cochin
Calicut • Visagapatam
Karachi • Amritsar

SCOTT'S Emulsion

of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Employment Of Europeans By Asiatics In Africa

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Replying to a short notice question in the Council of State, Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member, made the following statement.

The House is aware that last February, a private Bill to prohibit the employment of Europeans by Asiatics in South Africa was referred to a Select Committee of the Union Legislative Assembly. The Government of India protested against the principle of the Bill both directly and through the Agent General and the latter was instructed to give evidence before the Select Committee himself and to assist the Indian community to present their case

The Select Committee has recommended that only employment of European females by Asiatics should be restricted, the restriction not to apply to Cape Malays or to Japanese while a trade agreement between Japan and the Union of South Africa is in force.

The Government of India are still profoundly opposed to the principle of the Bill and in particular to the differentiation sought to be made between Indians and other of the Asiatic race. They are instructing the Agent General to make vigorous representations to the Union Government.

The House may rest assured that they will spare no means open to them in order to safeguard the self-respect and interest of Indians of South Africa.—A. P.

CAN CLOVES BE GROWN IN INDIA?

DELHI, April 8.

In the Council of State, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy asked: Have the Government considered the desirability of having an inquiry made at an early date into the question of the feasibility of growing cloves in India?

Sir Jagdish Prasad replied: Government will consider the suggestion.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE ADJOURNS.

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Council of State adjourned "sine die" after passing the Tariff Amendment Bill, the Payment of Wages Amendment Bill and the Repealing and Amending Bill, as passed by the Assembly.—United Press.

TRIBESMEN WARNED

Gatherings Of More Than Nine Persons Will Be Fired On

RAWALPINDI, April 8.

In view of the increase of cases of wirecutting and other offences, the political authorities in the Waziristan area have decided to take drastic action.

Warnings have been issued on posters that gatherings of more than nine persons in the tribal area will be fired on without warning. All dealings with the Utmanzai Waziries are prohibited and people are enjoined to refrain from giving assistance to them in any form. Punitive action will be taken against those villages in whose jurisdiction a crime is committed and all those helping the hostiles or concealing their activities will be severely dealt with. Owing to the danger, vehicular traffic on the Bannu-Razmak Road is suspended. Defence picquets have been considerably strengthened on the Gumbela bridge. Vigorous efforts are being made to secure restoration of the kidnapped Hindus and Sikhs. About 250 gun licenses have been granted to Hindus living in exposed positions.

A message from Bannu says that according to reports received there, there was no bombardment in the Khaisora and Shaktu valleys yesterday.—A.P.

STORM HAVOC IN MULTAN

MULTAN, April 7.

Details are now available from Government of the extent of the damage caused by the recent hailstorm in Muitan and the surrounding area.

The affected area stretched from Dera Ghazi Khan to Okara. In the villages in which the full force of the storm fell wheat and gram were absolutely destroyed, the impression left being that of field over which the reaping machine had passed. With 20 miles of Multan a flock of sheep, 50 in number, was destroyed without a single survivor. The storm passed along the railway line from Multan varying in breadth from three to ten miles. From Khanewal, it passed into Lyallpur and Montgomery along the bed of the Ravi river to Okara. 37 villages in Muzaffargarh, 200 villages in Montgomery and 68 villages in Lyallypur districts besides some in Multan Khanewal and Dera Ghazikhan, were affected. Besides giving assurance of general remissions of land revenue, Government have granted one lakh from the Famine Relief Fund, distribution of which was commenced.—A. P.

A Jubbulpore message says:—Jagdish Narayan Srivastava aged 15, the only son of Mr. Moradhwajlal Srivastava, Additional Sessions Judge, Seoni, has committed suicide by jumping into Ranital Lake from fort walls. The following writing on the stone slab on the bank of the lake indicated the cause of the deceased's drastic action: "Obeisance to all perplexed with the life, I commit suicide.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is now free from fever, but is still weak and his doctors discourage long interviews.

MURPUR OUTRAGE

Congress Deputation's Findings

KARACHI, April 8.

The Congress deputation, consisting of Messrs. Radhakrishnan, Mahomed Amin Khoso and Chothram, who visited Murpur in connection with the outrage reported earlier in the week, in the course of a statement say that three Hindus were murderously assaulted there in broad daylight by fanatics armed with guns, hatchets and daggers and that four had since been arrested in this connection.

There is considerable consternation in Hindu and Muslim circles but the Congress leaders expect that the saner elements of both communities will be equal to the occasion and will help in restoring harmonious relations.—A. P

OUR S. AFRICAN LETTER

(Continued from page 16)

which are nothing but examples of Nazi Legislations such as the Mixed Marriages Bill, Asiatic Land Bill and the Provincial Powers Extension Bill all of which aim at stigmatizing the Indians and ruining them. The Slums Act is also aiming to paralise the Indian trade in some of the centres and flinging the Indian community into the undesirable and humiliating locations against which India and the Indians have fought for the last fifty years.

It has been arranged between two countries that a round table conference should be held every five years. The last conference was held in February 1932. It is time that we demand another round table conference and discuss afresh the Indian problem of South Africa.

BOHRA YOUTHS EX-COMMUNICATED

Mullaji Defamation Case Sequel

GODHRA, April 7.

As a sequel to tendering evidence in the Bohra Mullaji defamation case conducted here, several Bohra youths have been excommunicated, and these youths are the victims of social boycott and they are denied 'panbidi' and other things from the shops of Bohras.

An assistant working in a shop of an ex-communicated youth has been forced to resign by the orthodox leaders.

Interesting evidence is being tendered in the defamation case launched by the Dohad Bohra Mulla against the Editor of "Gulzure Hakim". The alleged offence of the youths was that they tendered evidence in favour of the editor.—United Press.

Governor To Tour Southern Division

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, April 7.

The Governor of Bombay is visiting these districts towards the middle of May. As usual the municipalities and District Local Boards are making arrangements to present addresses to His Excellency during his visit

The total consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India during February amounted to 211,373 bales, compared with 222,683 bales in February, 1936. The consumption since September 1, 1936, was 1,267,677 bales, compared with 1,343,549 bales in the corresponding period of last year.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS UP

Silver Easy But Grains And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, April 8

On Thursday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was firm at the opening time but the demand slowed down later. The closing tone was firm.

SILVER EASY

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

COMMODITIES STEADY

Wheat was easy at Chicago and firm at Liverpool. Basemetals were quiet. Rubber was better.

SECURITIES IN BETTER DEMAND

London Stock Exchange was more active on better enquiry. Giltedged securities were also in better demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937
New York, April 8

Previous closing	14.07
To-day's opening	14.18
Difference	plus 11
To-day's closing	14.20
Difference	plus 13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937
Liverpool, April 8

Previous closing	7.65
To-day's opening	7.61
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	7.72
Difference	plus .07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 248-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 8

Cotton worked higher on better support both from local and foreign interests as a result of denials from Washington regarding the gold policy while most operators reinstated their commitments with the general technical situation greatly improved.

Trading in May commenced at 14.18 i.e. 11 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but thereafter the demand slowed down but the undertone kept steady with prices ruling around opening levels.

New York cotton finally closed at 14.20 with a rise of 13 points for May delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (14.13/14.12) 14.20/14.18
July (14.02/13.97) 14.06/14.04
October (13.50/13.47) 13.54/13.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (7.68) 7.65
American July (7.72) 7.69
Egyptian March (11.80) 11.53
Egyptian May (11.90) 11.58

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 8

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 252-8 and Rs. 251-8 at night. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 251-12. Broach April-May delivery was Rs. 5-8 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 8

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-) 3/4) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

New Crop April May (£21 5/8 sellers) £21 5/8 sellers
Dunlop April (£23 1/4 sellers) £23 1/4 sellers.
Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot 12 1/8 buyers) 12 3/16 value
Forward July September (12 3/8 paid and value) 12 5/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata April May (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April May (£15 13/16 sellers) £15 3/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 8

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 125 1/4 and July 123 3/4 and October 110. The market was very active on scattered buying influenced by higher outside cables while better technical position induced further support.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, April 8

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.27 3/4. Prices later eased to 1.27 1/8 on some hedge selling prompted by poor foreign advices.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery May 1937
Bombay, April 8

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 5 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 5 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 5 6 *3/8

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, April 8

Previous closing	4.89 21/32
To-day's opening	4.89 21/32
To-day's closing	4.89 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, April 8

Previous closing	4.89.57
To-day's opening	4.89.57
To-day's closing	4.89.32

FRANC RATE
London, April 8

Previous closing	106.63
To-day's opening	106.76
To-day's closing	107.37
Difference	plus .74

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.89.37 and then eased to 4.89.35 in the absence of support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.89.32

Franc opened at 106.76 and then weakened to 106.82 on some selling.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 107.37

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.041) 8.074
New York on Bombay (37.08) 37.02
London on Milan (93.13) 93.00
London on Shanghai (0.92 1/8) 0.92 1/8
London on Shanghai (1-2 19/32) 1-2 19/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£272 buyers £273 sellers. Weak) £274 3/4 buyers £275 1/4 sellers. Steady
Lead (£29 3/16 sellers. Weak) unquoted
Electrolytic Copper (£70 to £72 1/2) £69 to £71
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 8

The following cable information was received from London to night.

India bought at the decline. Speculators sold. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

	London, April 8 Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	21 1/8d.	21d.
Forward	21 3/16d.	21 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, April 8

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-9) £7-1-11 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 8
10-0 p.m

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	54 5 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 3 0
Silver 2nd settlement	54 12 0
Gold ready	34 14 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 14 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 14 0
Sovereigns	22 4 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 8

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	6 4 3
Wheat September	6 3 3
Linseed May	8 6 0
Linseed September	8 11 0

The tone was firm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 8

Liverpool wheat May closed at 123 3/4 as against the previous closing at 124

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 92-12-6 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 92-13-0

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	92 12 0
Highest	92 13 0
Lowest	92 12 0
Closing	92 13 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 8

The 3 1/2 p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 8
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102) £102

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£108 7/8) £109 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 1/2) £76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 7/8) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 1/2) £107 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 5/8) £109 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 8

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency. Internationals were good. Giltedgeds were firm on renewed buying. Rubbers improving. Home industrials were rather undecided.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Second Preference (17-9) 17-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (83-9) 83-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (£10 1/2) £10 5/8
Musical Industries (23-0) 22-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (47-0) 47-0
Imperial Chemical (38-1 1/2) 38-6
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-0) 76-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£96) £95 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (35-6) 35-6
Unilever Ordinary (40-9) 40-4 1/2
Ford Motors (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
British American Tobacco (128-1 1/2) 127-6
Carreas A (£8 3/4) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (151-10 1/2) 152-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (36-9) 36-9
Distillers (112-0) 112-0
Brodfords Dyers (£9 5/8) £9 5/8
British Celanese (£9) £9
J and P Coates Ordinary (49-6) 49-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-6) 51-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-3) 12-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (31-6) 31-6
Inter Nickels (67-1 1/2) 67-7 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (100-0) 85-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£105) £105

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-3
Donaro Tea (55-7 1/2) 55-0
Empire of India (36-0) 35-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (46-6) 46-6
Gula Kelampong (61-3) 60-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (44-9) 44-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (21-6) 20-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£25) £25 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (74-0) 74-0
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/8) £14 1/8
Gedule New (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
New Modders (£30 5/8) £30
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (36-10 1/2) 36-3
Union Corporation (£9 7/8) £9 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£61 1/4) £60
Anglo Iranian (123-1 1/2) 121-10 1/2
Burma Oil (113-9) 113-9
Musical Eagle (23-9) 23-9
Shell Transport (114-4 1/2) 113-9
Royal Dutch (£47) £46 3/4

HUME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£58) £57 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£29 1/2) £29 1/2
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£89 1/2) £89 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 8

The following were to-day's opening rates.

General Motors (dol 61 1/8) dol 59 7/8
N Copper Mining (dol 60 3/4) dol 57 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 115) dol 113 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 145 1/2) dol 144 1/4

BETTER TENDENCY IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculators Selling Gold

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, April 8

On the Stock Exchange, after a period of indecision, which was particularly noticeable in speculative sections, better tendency developed, though Kaffirs reacted sharply in final dealings on Cape offerings. Giltedged securities moved up imperturbably. Commodities were generally steadier.

Speculators who have been holding gold are now selling the metal and buying dollars, which resulted in gold finally being quoted at about 141 sh. 8 1/2 d. but business was small.

It is believed that Switzerland bought at a lower level. Paris also is buying dollars, and consequently the franc weakened sharply in terms of sterling. Heavy turnover is reported in the foreign exchange market.

Wall Street opened firm, and then reacted.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, April 8

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton May	25 14 9
July	25 10 3
Punjab May	21 4 9
July	21 6 9
Desi American May	26 6 0
July	26 11 6
January	26 12 9
Tone: Steady.	
Wheat July	34 11 0
Tone: Steady.	
Gram July	24 5 6
Toria May	44 3 3
July	44 15 0
Cottonseed May	18 5 6
July	18 12 6

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1936 to 1st April 1937		2,263,026
Same time previous season		1,899,711
Exports from 1st Sept. 1936 to 1st April 1937.	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	52,717	63,786
Continent	249,074	259,932
China	10,100	38,327
Japan	947,300	722,173
Coast Ports	14,606	19,492
U. S. A.	5,535	1,750
Total	1,279,232	1,105,460
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1936 to 1st April 1937		173,038
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept 1936 to 1st April 1937		422,243
Same period last year		482,162
Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Other Mills in Bombay on 1st April 1937		1,134,446
Same time previous season		734,366
KARACHI STATISTICS		
Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1936 to 1st April 1937		1,960,481
Same time previous year		1,517,289
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 25th March 1937		1,197,272
Same period last season		1,073,858

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

London, April 6.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Names	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ld Ord.	£0 12 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd.	1 14 4½
Turner and Newall	5 3 6
Associated Electric Industries	2 10 6
Attock Oil	1 8 6
Associated Portland Cement	4 17/6
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ord.	2 5 3
American Rolling Mills Co. dol.	41.50
Beira Railways	1 10 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 16 3
Marconi International Marine	1 13 0
Western Union Telegraph dol.	74.75
General Electric Ordinary	4 7 3
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 1 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ord.	1 10 3
International Rly. of C. America dol.	7.75
Malayalam Plantations	2 5 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 11 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 16 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	2 1 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	1 10 6
Indian Copper Copn. Ord.	0 6 7½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power dol	27.00
American Radiator dol	25.25
Timken Roller Bearing Co dol.	65.25
American Can Company dol.	110.00
General Foods Corporation dol.	43.00
Marlu Gold Mining Press Ltd.	0 12 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ld	0 7 9
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ld.	0 13 6
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	3 4 0
Messina (Transvaal) Dev. Co Ld	1 8 6
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 6 6
Capital Securities Trust units	0 12 4½d
Trust of Bank of Insurance Share	1 1 3
Trust of Bank of Share units	1 0 0
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 2 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 10
	8 p.c. p.a

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 7-4-37	6275000	6575000
Receipts yesterday 7-4-37	7000	30.0
Exports to date 7-4-37	4690000	5149000
Stock at Ports 2-4-37	1820000	2071000
Stock at Ports 2-4-37	1820000...R...	.....
Stock at Interior Towns 2-4-37	1566000	1902000
Stock at Liverpool 2-4-37	1020000	690000
Visible Supply 2-4-37	5037000	5383000
Quantity in sight 2-4-37	11792000	11261000
Quantity out of sight 2-4-37	10007800	8984000

LORDS DEBATE

Snell On Indian Crisis

LONDON, April 8.

Lord Lothian requested for information as regards the circumstances in which leaders of the Congress had refused to accept office.

After requesting for statistical information as regards elections, he said it was with surprise that people of Britain heard that no agreement had been possible after the first discussion between Government and Congress leaders. There were good many reasons for this unfortunate development, the first and most important was that people of India were not very familiar with the practical working of the institution of responsible government. Therefore, in studying the text of the bill, even the Instrument of Instructions, they did not do so with the full knowledge of the way in which the system worked.

NO IRRESPONSIBLE POWERS

There was one remarkable sentence in Mr. Gandhi's statement which bore out that view. Mr. Gandhi had said it was his hope that it would be possible to arrange for natural orderly and peaceful transference of power from the bureaucracy to the largest and fullest democracy of the world. Lord Lothian added that he could not invent a better description of responsible government than that. If that could be understood in India, it might have the deepest effect on the events of the next very important three or four months.

Replying to certain criticisms, he said that Governors had no constitutional right or duty to interfere until certain circumstances arise. The idea that the constitution gave the Governors wide irresponsible powers was a complete illusion.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

Replying to the Lahore "Tribune's" contention that what the Congress leaders wanted was not an assurance that Special Powers would never be used in any circumstances but only that they would not be used to nullify the Constitutional activities of Ministers, Lord Lothian thought that there was ground for ascertaining whether that was the view, because that view seemed to open the way for a reasonable settlement there was no intention under the Act of interfering with those activities.

REAL DIFFICULTY.

The second difficulty arose from suspicion or lack of understanding between the Congress and Britain. They ought to do their best to bridge the misunderstanding, rather than argue whether their view was right or wrong. He thought the problem was in a great measure psychological and that basis of understanding must be explanation rather than misunderstanding. There was enormous room in India for explanation of a human kind involving contact between Governors.. even the Viceroy and the people of India. He thought the situation was more critical than most people in Britain realised. It was a great opportunity and if it was missed the inevitable logic of the situation must lead to more difficult situations and once more to emergence of something like a revolutionary situation.

URGENT NEED.

Lord Snell said that they ought to face the situation as quickly as possible in the hope that they might do something to solve the difficulties. Certain broad principles emerged whereon their judgment must finally rest. He agreed that Governors could not swear away their responsibilities under the constitution. "All of us would accept that immediately and I personally do not admire the method of asking the Governor to do what it must have been known beforehand that he could not do and had no power to do. I cannot feel that a Constitution of that magnitude could be inaugurated by the process of political manoeuvre. On the other hand let us understand what the difficulties are. Whilst I believe that the Governor must be treated fairly I also want to see the Indian people and the difficulties they have to meet treated fairly.—Reuter.

BENGAL UPPER HOUSE PRESIDENTSHIP

CALCUTTA April 8.

There are five candidates so far for the presidentship of the Upper House the election of which is being fixed for to-morrow. These are the Maharajah of Santosh, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Surendranarayan Sinha, Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim and Lalitchandra Das. There are twelve candidates for the Deputy Presidentship.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 8

T Morrison ss Islami of 3617 reg tons, Captain T R Dow arrived from Jeddah via Karachi with pilgrims and cargo of specie.

Scindia ss Birk of 2178 reg tons, Captain H Olsen arrived from Karachi in water ballast.

L Edwards ss Rinda of 3821 reg tons, Captain J Evandt arrived from Gothenburg via Brevik, Oslo, Hamburg, Antwerp, Portsaid, Suez, Portsudan, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons, Captain W Hill arrived from Newport via Swansea, Birkenhead, Portsaid and Karachi with general cargo.

O S K ss Taijin Maru of 3642 reg tons, Captain G Lorimachi arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

M M ss Reynolds of 3145 reg tons, Captain D E Norie sailed for Marmagoa in water ballast.

Graham Trading ss California of 9930 reg tons, Captain R W Smart sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and local cargo.

Madhavlal ss Birk of 2178 reg tons, Captain H Olsen sailed for Kailthottam in water ballast.

B S Oil and S D ss Nordhav of 3478 reg tons, Captain H B Kristoffersen sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clark sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers booked for loading on 8-4-37.

S S Strathnaver (M M) for Aden, Europe and American Ports
S S Kaiser-i-Hind (M M) for Aden Europe and American Ports
S S Varela (M M) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Tampa (L E) for American, Australian Ports via Colombo, Cocoanada, Madras, Calcutta, Portsaid, Aden and Suez.
S S Cabato (L T) for Basra and Karachi.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, April 8

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Rinda 3820 Calcutta 9-4 L Edwards
8 Aussa 3426 Genoa 8-4 L T
10 Silverelm 2637 Kolashell 8-4 Volkart Bros
13 H T Neuralia 5624 Southampton 12-4 P Sea T Officer.
14 Karanja 4646 Durban 14-4 M M
16 Anyo Maru 5739 Yokohama 10-4 N Y Kaisha
17 Naples Maru 4225 Kobe 14-4 Hill Son and Knox.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busrah 8-4 M M
9 Janaki 530 Karachi 9-4 M S

PRINCES DOCK

B Gazana 3191 Rangoon 10-4 M M
D/E Alavi 2161 Jeddah 10-4 T Morrison
F Islami 3617 Calcutta 10-4 T Morrison
K Sonavati 944 N F, N F, B S N
M Silveray 2626 New York 15-4 Vol Bros

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 15-4-47 P & O
Strathmore 22-4-37 P and O
Corfu 29-4-37 P and O
Chitral 6-5-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Mcbryne 12-4-37 James Finlay.
Clan Macinnes 13-4-37 J Finlay
City of Hongkong 17-4-37 K N

FROM HAMBURG

Wolfshurg 18-4 L Edwards
Nijkerk 22-4 L Edwards
Trenenfels 29-4 L Edwards
Lindenfels 12-4-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 17-4-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 4-4-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 10-4-37 L Edward
City of Norwich 15-4-37 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Tungsha 23-4 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Volpi 15-4-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde 20-4 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 15-4-37 N Y K
Celebes Maru 23-4-37 O S K
Ranchi 16-4-37 P and O
Alipore 20-4-37 P and O
Victoria 15-4-37 L Triestino
Jaypore 12-4-37 P and O
Fukuyo Maru 26-4 O S K
Yoshida Maru No. 1 18-4 N Y K
Tango Maru 30-4 N Y K

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 10-4 P and O
Comorin 24-4 P and O

FROM BASRA

Varela 10-4 M M and Co.
Bamora 22-4 M M and Co
Bandra 15-4-37 M M
Vasna 17-4 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 17-4-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Trautenfels 12-4 L Edwards
Vita 15-4-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Harajan 14-4-37 S S N
Jalaratna 14-4-37 S S N
Jaladuta 17-4-37 S S N

FROM RANGOON

Gambhira 10-4-37 M M
Garbeta 12-4 M M and Co.
Cranfield 13-4-37 M M
Golpara 15-4 M M
Naringa 21-4-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gurna 19-4 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 10-4-37 P &O
Ranchi 17-4-37 P & O
Strathmore 24-3-37 P &O
Comorin 24-3-37 P & O

FOR LIVERPOOL

California 8-4-37 Grahams Trdg.
City of Venice 19-4-37 Killick

FOR HAMBURG

Trentenfels 22-4-37 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-4 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 27-4-37 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 15-4-37 L Triestino.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 30-4-337 F F Campbell
Silveray 15-4-37 Vol Bros
Pres Adams 18-4-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Anyo Maru 10-4-37 N Y K
Rawalpindi 15-4-37 P and O
Toyama Maru 18-4-37 N Y K
Naples Maru 12-4-37 H and K
Taijin Maru 23-4-37 O S K
Borneo Maru 10-4-37 O S K

FOR BASRA

Baroda 14-4-37 M M
Varela 15-4-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 28-4-37 M M
Karanja 14-4-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Gazana 10-4 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 10-4 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 10-4-37 M M
Lindenfels 15-4-37 L Edwards
Wolfsburg 23-4-37 L Edwards
Toyama Maru 24-4-37 N Y K
Yoshida Maru No. 1 21-4-37 N Y K

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Naples Maru 6-4-37
S S Trantenfels 6-4-37
S S President Monroe (boats American cotton) 7-4-37
S S Barpeta (boats) 7-4-37
S S Sophie Marie 7-4-37

EXPORTS

S S Strathnaver for London: 43 cases bristles Cox and Kings Agents

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 400 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace; 34 cases cashew Kernals Pakhade; 1232 6bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

S S Naples Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw The Cotton Agents; 100 bales cotton raw Bachcha Factoreis; 100 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji

For Nagasaki: 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

S S Duranda for Hull: 50 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 100 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill; 120 drums groundnut oil Ahmed Oomerbhoy, 3920 bags groundnut oil cakes Louis Dreyfus.

For Antwerp: 100 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora; 600 tons loose manganese ore J Finlay; 825 bales cotton raw Vol Bros; 100 bales hemp raw H K Kesharwala; 358 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

For Havre: 371 bags mustard seeds Vol Bros; 720 bales cotton raw Vol Bros; 63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent: 400 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 1130 bales cotton raw Vol Bros; 790 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 220 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

S S Innesmoon for Liverpool: 50 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora; 1120 bags groundnut oil cakes Louis Dreyfus; 9634 bags groundnut oil cake Hatteb Mohamedaly; 4000 bags myrabollams R S Tata; 11 bales cotton waste clean Indian Produce Export; 160 bags kapak seed K Premji; 187 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 2060 bales raw cotton Vol Bros; 250 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 4000 packages myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 250 bales cotton raw Langley.

PUNJAB MINISTERS' SALARIES

LAHORE, April 8.

The Punjab Ministers' Salary Bill was passed to-day and referred to a Drafting Sub-Committee after a protracted and heated discussion lasting for about 6 months.

The Prime Minister's salary was fixed at Rs. 42,000 annually while other Ministers will get Rs. 36,000 each annually with a house allowance of Rs. 6,000 for the Prime Minister and Rs. 3,000 for each of the other Ministers.—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-4-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1690 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 0 hrs 6 mts (I. S. T.) on Thursday, 8th April 1937.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 8

Wheat	6,300 cwts.
Linseed	17,523 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,358 cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,949 cwts.
Poppyseed	260 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,417 cwts.
Castorseed	5,804 cwts.
Rice	29,150 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,991 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,130 cwts.
Gram	2,328 cwts.
Joowar	2,511 cwts.
Maize	196 cwts.
Bajree	1,704 cwts.
Indian sugar	20,722 cwts.
Coal	291 tons.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 8-4-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.8 degrees 2.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.4 degrees 3.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 151 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

Heavy General Selling In All Markets

DENIAL OF CHANGE IN GOLD PLAN

Cotton, Rubber, Sugar, Metals And Shares Give Way

It was a day of a rude shock in all markets.

Highly disturbing rumours regarding the U. S. Government's monetary policy undermined confidence throughout all markets and particularly cotton. Later on, there was reactionary feeiing with official denials of a projected change in the Gold buying plan producing not a very slight restoratoin of lost confidence.

The Journal of Commerce estimates acreage 3,42,20,000 acres, showing an increase of 10.6 per cent.

Bombay, April 8.

General selling in all markets on Wednesday depressed prices. Cotton lost 35 points. The Chicago wheat market was not so much affected by the gold imbroglio but Wall Street was seriously upset by a drop in most of the major commodities and the session closed weak.

Recently there had been considerable buying in all commodities on the belief of an inflation but now President Roosevelt has denied any change in the gold plan. At the moment confidence is undermined and all markets being overbought prices are expected to decline in the near futures.

The New York market opened at a decline of 24 points with May 14.12 but under scattered buying prices improved to 14.21 which was the highest level for the day. Later on under general selling prices declined further and May was quoted 13.99 which was the lowest level for the day. Thereafter there was some covering and the market closed at a net decline of 29 to 38 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 29 points at 14.67c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak on increased selling and closed at a decline of 33 to 31 points, Spot Cotton prices were reduced 32 points at 14.30c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with May 7.71. There was London and Continental long liquidation on poor demand. Later on there was further liquidation by tired bulls and the market closed easy at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points at 7.87d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Under increased selling pressure Sakels futures declined 35 to 40 points and Uppers lost 18 to 15 points. The Alexandria market was weak and Sakels closed 42 to 48 points down while Ashmouni futures were 44 to 37 points down.

BETTER TONE IN BOMBAY.

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

Following the settlement of the options on the April-May Broach contract the undertone in the Bombay market has been somewhat better. But East Indians relative to Americans could narrow Rs. 10 a bale and still remain cheap. In fact on a narrowing, shipment inquiry might be broader than it is to-day. Nothing stimulates spinners' interest more than the establishment of a definite straddle trend.

Meanwhile Japan is a moderate but steady buyer and is paying more than usual attention to Westerns and Cambodias. Similar interest was shown by Japanese Houses some four or five months ago in long staple American seed and that interest was the forerunner of a sharp rise in basis.

Lancashire continues to be a buyer principally of Karachi styles and both Lancashire and the Continent recently bought Cambodia.

In the spot market staple styles are extremely firm. 30's cotton is scarce and good 24's none too plentiful.

OOMRAS FIRMER.

The basis even for low grade Oomras is firmer. The cotton most obviously neglected is ordinary Broach which lost its real market when China, some years ago, increased her import duties. But in that direction and with Broach at its present parity it is as well to observe closely the course of silver prices. Should the present steadiness continue a revival of China's interest is by no means improbable. And China is capable of taking the whole Broach crop in the course of a month.

The distant view for cotton is constructive. Indian cotton is the cheapest in the world. Recessions such as are occurring at the present time should provide good opportunities for purchases.

Where straddle business is preferred we now recommend sales of Liverpool October rather than old crop against Broach purchases, the spread between old and new crop in Liverpool having narrowed considerably.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-7 a.m.)	14.21—15
N. Y. May Lowest (2-57 p.m.)	13.99—37
Liverpool May Highest	7.72—06
Liverpool May Lowest	7.64—14

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—All commodity markets unsettled by rumour Washington considering reduction in gold content of Dollar as means of arresting excessive inflation.

Liverpool.—Market acts as if tired. Market needs fresh stimulus. "Bulls" realizing to stop-less. It is hard to say if bottom has been touched.

New York.—Rumour persists that there is some possibility of change in gold price but do not think they will as yet.

New York.—Long liquidation all markets on reports Government may alter gold policy which is officially denied.

New York.—Considerable selling by Europe. Expect a temporary decline. Think market a good purchase on a further break.

New York.—Selling genera' Other markets weak. Looks lower.

New York: Governmental opposition too rapid commodity rise. Lessening war fears causing heavy liquidation Favour purchase on decline.

New York.—Liquidation is general. Market influenced by deflationary developments and fear that there is ample reason look for more liquidation as a result of the recent extended buying movement and for lower prices unless the news changes decidedly.

New York.—Feeling is less confident due to belief that our Government are working to prevent continuance of inflation. Expect strength of spot cotton to support old crop months. Think purchase for moderate turn around present levels should prove profitable.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 7.

May	14.07—29
July	13.91—33
October	13.37—34
December	13.26—38
January	13.32—35
March	13.36—35
Middling Spot	14.67—29

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 7.

May	13.95—32
July	13.85—33
October	13.36—31
Middling Spot	14.80—32
11-00 a.m. Ranges.—	
May	14.16/14.16
July	14.03/14.03
October	13.53/13.53
Noon Call.—	
May	14.15
July	14.03
October	13.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 7.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

April	7.64—13
May	7.65—13
June	7.67—12
July	7.69—12
August	7.64—12
September	7.59—13
October	7.54—13
November	7.47—12
December	7.48—12
January	7.48—12
February	4.47—13
March	7.47—13
Middling Spot	7.87—13
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	7.71
July	7.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
April	11.50
May	11.55
July	11.60
September	11.90
F.G.F. Spot	12.45

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	6.18
Fine (good staple)	6.33
Superfine (good staple)	6.48
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	6.13
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	6.28
Choice (No. 1 staple)	6.43
BENGAL.—	
Good	5.15
Fully Good	5.25
Fine	5.37

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 7.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. April sellers	£13/13/9
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. April-May sellers	£15/5/0
Linseed Bombay London C. I. F. April-May sellers	£15/17/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont C. I. F. April May sellers	£15/0/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. April-May sellers	£14/12/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe May-July sellers	50
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian April sellers	50

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 7.

Linseed Oil, naked London per-ewt, April sellers	30/3
Linseed Oil, naked London per-ewt, May-Aug. sellers	30/4 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, April 7.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£76 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£88 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£76 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£109 5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	£15 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£117
National Bank of India	£41 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers	12 3/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 8.

Following a decline of 29 points in New York Cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 249/8 for Broach J/A, delivery and improved to Rs. 250/8 on scattered buying and covering but later on there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 250/4. As pointed out before, we believe chances are in favour of prices declining and think it advisable to sell out holdings on strong markets

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and the local market ruled steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 250/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	243	0	0
Broach J/A	251	0	0
Oomra May	233	4	0
Oomra July	234	12	0
Bengal May	200	8	0
Bengal July	202	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 8

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	205	202	199	196	
Punjab	205	202	199	196	
Oomra No. 3	240	237	234	231	...
C P No. 1	253	250	247	244	...
C P No. 2	244	241	238	235	...
Broach No. 2	250	248	245	242	
Punjab-Ame	258	256	253	250	
Surat	315	313	310	307	
Rajpipla	310	308	305	302	
Navsari	325	323	320	317	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 8

Bengal Superfine	206/07
Bengal Fine	202/03
C P 1	239/40
C P 2	230/32
Arvi	230/32
Ellichpur	230/32
Berar	227/30
Khamgaon	227/30
Mulkapur	222/25
Khandesh	217/20
Jalna Sailu	217/20
Burwah Sanavad	225/30
Mathia	202/07
Broach Fine	250/53
Punjab American	245/55
Sind N T	320/25
Punjab 289F	335/40
Jagadia Ankleshwar	305/09
Kim-Kosamba	310/13
Surat	317/20
Navsari	327/30
Kampala	440/41

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 8

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	158	199,567
Central India	673	310,853
Barsi and Nagar	2,226	157,620
Hyderabad Gaorani	216	87,616
Berar	2,020	520,982
Central Provinces	626	106,874
Total Oomras	5,919	1,383,513
Dholera	2,635	68,286
N W Provinces	...	8,197
Rajputana	933	71,690
Sind-Punjab	734	290,029
Broach	3,836	232,703
Coompta and Dharwar	373	17,442
Westerns Northerns	818	22,542
Cocoanada	...	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	7	4,077
Persian	...	10
American	...	6,901
Egyptian and African	4,138	227,729
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	22
Total	19,393	2,333,265

Export From Bombay

1st Sept to 1st April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	5,734	307,326
Japan and China	2,900	957,410
Coast Ports	550	14,506
Up-country by Rail	...	173,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	67,714
Total	9,184	1,519,984

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 6th April	12,900
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,313,772
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,988,349
Increase	325,023

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

May 143 July 167 October 191 at Cross Rate 4.89 21/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 244/12—Liverpool May 7.60 Rs. 88 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A, 1937 250—Liverpool July 7.64 Rs. 82 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 244/12—New York May 14.07 Rs. 74 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.89 21/32.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A, 1937 250—New York July 13.91 Rs. 65 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.89 21/32.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 7.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 247 1/2; Highest 248 1/4; Lowest 246 1/4; Closing 248 1/4.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 253 1/2; Highest 253 1/2; Lowest 251 1/2; Closing 251 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 235; Highest 235 1/2; Lowest 233 3/4; Closing 233 3/4

Oomra July Op. 237 1/4; Highest 237 1/2; Lowest 235 1/2; Closing 235 1/2.

Bengal May Op. 202; Highest 202 1/4; Lowest 200 1/2; Closing 200 1/2

Bengal July Op. 203 1/4; Highest 203 1/4; Lowest 202; Closing 202.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-4-37) Rs. 6 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (30-6-37) Rs. 19 1/4.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 8.

June	80.40—230
July	81.00—240

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 8.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 2d. to £7-1-9. London-Paris Exchange rate was 17 points up at 106.63. Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.89 21/32. London silver prices declined 3/8d. to 21 1/8d. on general speculative selling. New York Spot silver prices declined 3/4 cent to 46 cents. Montreal silver futures 2 points down to 23 points up. The local market was quiet but steady. with a limited turnover. Gold was quiet with a limited turnover

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	35	1	9
Chaitra	35	1	3
Vaishakh	35	0	6
SILVER—			
Ready	54	8	0
Chaitra	52	4	0
Vaishakh	54	13	0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 7.

Spot	21 1/8
Forward	21 3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-1-9

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 8

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£63-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£62-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£72-10-0
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 96
Copper sheets	Rs. 59
Tone: Steady at the decline	

LONDON METALS

London, April 7.

Copper	£ 62 0 0
Spelter	£ 26 12 6
Lead	£ 26 7 6
Tin	£271 5 0

LINSEED & WHEATS

Bombay, April 8

Despite weakness in foreign markets the local market ruled steady to-day with increased covering and buying. The market opened easy but later on firmed up. In America all market registered sharp declines on heavy unloading.

Linseed May	8	6	0
Linseed September	8	10	9
Wheat May	6	3	9
Wheat September	6	3	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 7

April 5.15-11-3

Groundnut And Seeds

Bombay, April 8

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	43	11	0
Highest	43	13	0
Lowest	43	9	0
Closing	43	13	0
Groundnut August—			
Opening	45	6	0
Highest	45	7	6
Lowest	45	3	6
Closing	45	7	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	36	12	0
Highest	37	0	6
Lowest	36	12	6
Closing	37	0	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	21	5	0
Highest	21	6	6
Lowest	21	5	0
Closing	21	6	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	22	9	0
Highest	22	9	6
Lowest	22	8	3
Closing	22	9	6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, April 7

May	124 3/8d.
July	123 1/8d.
September	113 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 7

May dol	1.41 3/8
July dol	1.27 1/2
September dol	1.23 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, April 7

July	2.50 —1
September	2.50 —2
December	2.51 —1
January	2.45 —1

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 8

Ready Javas	Rs. 13-10-0
Shipment April June	Rs. 4-15-6
Shipment July September	Rs. 4-15-0
Shipment October December	Rs. 4-15-0
Kesar	Rs. 11-4-0
Saraya	Rs. 10-14-0
Harinagar	Rs. 10-14-0
Hargam	Rs. 10-10-0
Pachrukhi	Rs. 11-5-0
Java Spot	5.85

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 7.

T T London on:—	
New York	4.89.57
Paris	106.18
Berlin	12.18
Madrid	78.50
Amsterdam	8.94 3/8
Brussels	29.08
Milan	93.08
Berne	21.50 1/4
Prague	140.37

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, April 7.

London Discount Rate was unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York April 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 8.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 99/4
3 per cent	1951/54 101/4
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 102/12
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 92/14
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 105/1
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 106/10
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117
3 per cent	U P Bonds 97
5 per cent	1939/44 105/8
5 per cent	1940/43 108/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 104/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent	1945/55 118/12
4 per cent	1953/63 Loan 111
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent	B P T 1974 106/12
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 106
5 per cent	M Deb 1959 117
5 per cent	1954 129
6 per cent	K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101/8
Tone:—Steady.	

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, April 8.

B. C. RATES—	
T T D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	273 5/8
Banks selling T T	271 5/8
Banks buying T T	269 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	800
Banks buying T T	815
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T (1/8 lower from May)	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	66 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 5/8

Shares Tendered

Out of a total of 91148 shares for delivery in March settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	285
Alcock	465
Bundi	8460
Belapur	3520
Bombay Burma	2249
Bombay Steamer	742
Bombay Telephone	1025
Century	2483
Colaba	1125
Dyeing	2440
Gokak	2360
Indian Cement	854
Indian Bleaching	430
Kohinoor	1706
Katni Cement	575
New Great	1435
Nagpur	2176
Mysore	10
Punjab Cement	10410
Premier Construction	5960
Shivrajpur	3850
Swadeshi	1183
Simplex	4155
Shahabad	1794
Tata Steel Ordinary	23200
Tata Steel Def.	3734
Tata Hydro	1115
Tata Power	660
Tram	2745
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	158 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 7th instant	4.89 1/2
Japan/London— 8th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London— 8th instant	8.92
Hongkong/London— 8th instant	1/3
Shanghai/London— 8th instant	1/2 19/32
London/Paris 7th instant	106.63
London/Belgium 7th instant	29.08
London/Switzerland 7th instant	21.50 1/4
London/Berlin 7th instant	12.18
London/Stockholm 7th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 7th instant	4.89.57
London/Amsterdam 7th instant	8.94 3/8
London/Italy 7th instant	93.08
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.	
Gold 6th instant	£7-1-7
7th instant	£7-1-9
Silver London Ready 6th instant	21 1/2
7th instant	21 1/8
Silver London Forward 6th instant	21 1/2
7th instant	21 3/16
Silver New York Ready 6th instant	45
7th instant	45
London Discounts 3 months 6th instant	9/16 p.c.
7th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 months 6th instant	11/16 p.c.
7th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:— Call	1 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.	

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 7.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	101 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103

Further Drop In Tata Steels

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION

Absence Of Professional Support

BOMBAY: April 8.

Following sharp declines in World Markets, the local Share Bazar ruled easy to-day. There was scattered long liquidation and in the absence of Professional support prices declined.

Those who are caught on the long side are awaiting upward reaction with a view to unload. Thus we can see no chance for any sustained improvement in prices.

There is no change in the Gold plan of the U. S. A. Government, but much of the recent buying was based on the theory of inflation. There is no prospect of any inflation and President Roosevelt is against any unjustified rise in values.

All markets were being overbought, registered sharp declines, but the local Share Bazar, which presented a different position did not become nervous. There was a gradual decline in prices with some replacing by outsiders.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,815 and declined to Rs. 1,750 on long liquidation. At this level, there was some covering and replacing which rallied prices to Rs. 1,805, but under renewed selling prices again declined to Rs. 1,740 and closed at Rs. 1,755. Tata Ordinary shares also weakened to Rs. 342.

Cotton Mill shares also ruled easy on increased selling and Bombay Dyeings down to Rs. 980.

Hydro-Electric shares were quiet with scattered selling. Cement shares were also quiet. Bombay-Burma shares were weak.

BOMBAY, April 8.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	320	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25) X. D.	980	0
100 CENTURY	225	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	321	4
100 COLABA (nil)	152	8
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	11
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	152	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	232	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0
100 Indore	55	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	330	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	665	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	71	14
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	243	12
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	65	8
100 Phoenix (10)	412	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,600	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	103	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	270	0
100 Swan (nil)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440	0
1000 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	34	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,515	0
125-500 L. Centy. (Rs. 7-8)	374	6
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	131	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	8
5 Union (As 4)	5-10	-6
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	182	0
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	44	12
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	155	0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	585	0
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 83-8-9)	2,600	0
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	433	12
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	345	0
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	33	4
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	565	0
70 United (Rs. 5)	184	0
INSURANCE.		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1250	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	0
20 Mercantile	54	8
200 Oriental (125)	5,900	0
10-50 Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	9
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	182	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (45)	1705	0
10 AJMER (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
100 Bom. Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 T. HYDRO (Rs. 5)	182	8
1000 T. POWER (Rs. 40)	1492	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910	0
100 C. Province	94	8
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	92	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	8
100 Sara Sirajgunje	100	0
500 Tapti Valley	763	12
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8.)	64	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1755	0
75 T. STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	342	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	352	8
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	187	8
200 B bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 B. STEAM (Rs 15)	301	4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-9)	717	8
50 Do Contry (Rs. 5)	240	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	7-8	-0
50 B. TELEPHONE (1-8)	117	4
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	14	12
2sh. Indian Copper	4	9
10 Indian I. and S.	57	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	152	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs 2)	54	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	650	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	530	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	620	0
15 Scindia	29	12
30 PREMIER CON.	99	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	30	4
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1550	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	84	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 8.

Century (230)	227 230 225
Bom. Dyeing (1005)	985 995 982 991 980
Kohinoor (332/8)	327 332 330
Central India (327/8)	322 325 324
New Great (251/4)	242 245
Simplex (106/4)	103 102 105 103
Swadeshi (272/8)	265 272 270
Bundi (45/6)	45/4 45
I. Cement (595)	587 583 585
Shahabad (572/8)	570 572 565 570
Andhra (1705)	1700 1705
Tata Hydro (182/8)	181/14
Tata Power (1507/8)	1495 1500 1492 1505 1502 1492/8
Tram. Ord. (151/4)	151/4
T. Steel Dfd. (1850)	1800 1830 1790 1795 1760 1780 1760 1800 1750 1760 1755
T. Steel Ord. (357)	350 347 353 345 350 346 353 345 341 342
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (178)	177/8 178/4
Bellapur (189/6)	185 187
B. Steam (303/12)	302 301
B. Burma (741/4)	741 717 723 720 726 716 717

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, April 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	21
Amr. Gas and Electric	36
Ame. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	58
Ame. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	57
Electric Power and Light	22
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	80
Electric Bond Common	20
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	78
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	38
United Power and Light	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	12
American Tel. and Tel.	128
Western Union Telg.	89 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	35
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	61
Erie Rly.	19
Great North Pfd. Rly.	48
New York Central Rly.	46 3/4
Pennsylvania Rly.	46
Southern Pacific Rly.	26
Union Pacific Rly.	141
Westva Chlorine	73
Amr. Rolling Mills	37
National Distillers	32
Firestone Rubber	35
Plymouth Oil	26
Amer. Tobacco B.	83
N.Y.N. Hartford H.R.R.	18
Brazilians Traction	25
Bethelehem Steel	91
Republican Steel	41
United States Steel	111 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	16
Amr. Car Foundry	56
Anaconda Copper Mining	56 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	64 1/2
Thompson Products	24
Chrysler	117
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motors	59 1/4
Packard Motor	10
General Electric	64
Sperry Corp.	19
American Radiator	24
Barnsdall Oil	31
Consolidated Oil	16
Mid Cont. Oil	30
St. Oil of N. J.	69
Socony	19 1/2
Chase Bank	56
National City Bank	50
Crucible Steel	71
National Steel	89
Youngstown Sheet	67
St. Regis Paper	10
United S Smelling	91
Northern S. Power A.	28
Amer Smelting	59

Operation capacity of U. S. Steel 37 per cent Turnover 2 1/2 million shares. Amer. Smelting and Refining quoting 89 expected to earn dol 9 per share in 1937. Treasury denied rumours that prices of Gold would be reduced. Heavy selling was due to that rumour.

5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1965

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937

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Breach Of Constitutional Principle

Interim Ministries Condemned

DOMINION PRECEDENTS RECALLED

Governors Were Not Barred From Giving Assurances, Hold Bombay Ex-Advocate Generals

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"To appoint "interim" ministries, who admittedly do not command the confidence of the legislature, so that they have an opportunity of creating a following if possible, is in our opinion in breach of constitutional principle which underlies the Act and the Instrument", say Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla both ex-Advocate Generals and Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of a statement as to whether it was legally competent for the Governor of a province under the Constituiton Act of 1935 to give the assurance contained in the Congress resolution as explained by Mahatma Gandhi in his statement to the press.

They say in the course of their statement:—

"The powers enjoyed by the Governor under the Act, under which he can exercise his discretion or individual judgment in certain cases, are according to Section 54 subject to the general control of the Governor General and the directions given by the latter in his discretion from time to time. This power of supervision and control is in its turn subject to a similar supervision and control of the Secretary of State under Sec. 14. These special powers of the Governor, therefore, are in substance the powers of the Secretary of State as representing the British Government. Secs. 54, 14 and 34 make it possible for the Secretary of State through the Governor General or the Governor General himself to give directions in advance laying down rules according to which the Governor's discretion could be used. In our opinion therefore, if a discretion like this is vested in an Executive Authority, there is nothing in law to prevent such authority from laying down rules in accordance with which such authority would exercise its discretion, and the law vesting him with discretion is not abrogated by such Act.

INTENTION OF AUTHORS

The authors of the Act on many occasions have expressed the view that these powers were intended ordinarily to be kept in abeyance and ultimately were to be brought into disuse by convention. A convention is, in our opinion, nothing more than a guiding rule, which has come to be recognized by being accepted and acted upon for a period of time and if a rule can be laid down by usage without contravening the law it can equally be laid down by an act of parties.

DOMINION PRECEDENTS

Rules for regulating such powers have been laid down by the Secretary of States more than once in the history of Dominion Governments. Sections 45 and 59 of 3 and 4 Victoria Chapter 35 being an act providing a Government for Canada laid down that in certain matters the Governor can act 'individualy and alone in cases where the advice, consent or concurrence of the Executive Council is not required' and under instructions of the British Government. Notwithstanding this statutory emphasis the instructions issued to Mr. Poullet Thomson later Lord Sydenham, the then Governor of Canada by the then Secretary of State was "to act in a manner befitting the head of a responsible government." In 1847 Lord Elgin, the Governor General and Earl Grey, Secretary of State for Colonies came to an understanding under which Lord Elgin acted according to the advice of all his ministers in all Colonial matters. In 1859 when the Canadian Parliament imposed a tariff on British goods the Secretary of State rebuked the Canadian Minister, but accepted the right of Canada to adjust her own tariff.

NO QUESTION OF ILLEGALITY

Therefore, in our opinion it is not correct to say that if any assurance had been given by a Governor under the directions of the Secretary of State it would have been illegal,

weather the Governors can legally call upon anyone to aid or advice them under Sec. 51 of the Act as they have done in defiance of CL. VIII of the Instrument of Instructions?

IMPORT OF INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS

By Sec. 53 the Instrument of Instructions is not merely the Act of the Executive, but a document framed by the Secretary of State under the provisions of the act and approved by the Parliament. It is no longer a prerogative document as in the case of the Dominions, but an 'unprecedented concession to the control of Parliament' as Lord Hailsham described it. The Instrument, therefore, has legislative sanctity; that is why Sec. 53, Cl. 2. provides that a contravention of the Instrument of Instructions by the Governor shall not be called in question. In cases of such contravention the remedy would be barred by Cl. (2), but the illegality would remain.

Even if the Instrument be treated as not having the force of law, any breach of it would be definitely unconstitutional.

Clause VIII of the Instrument of Instructions provides that in making appointments to his Council of Ministers the Governor shall use his best endeavours to select his Ministers in consultation with the persons, who in his judgment are most likely to command a stable majority in the legislature, those persons who would best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the legislature.

Look To Masses To Deal With Situation Says Jawahar

"CORPSE OF REFORMS AWAITING BURIAL: INTERIM MINISTERS MERE INTERLOPERS"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress who had been confined to his bed with fever has issued a statement giving his warmest and respectful congratulations to the people of India for the wonderful way in which they responded to the call of the Congress to observe Hartal on April 1st.

"The first of April saw the masses of India in motion" declared the President and adds that that also witnessed the frantic search for individuals to put on liveries of Ministry. Ministries were going abegging and there were few so poor in spirit as to be tempted by them.

The two together, says Jawaharlal, haye brought out a pitiful absurdity of the New Constitution, which the people of India have already turned into a corpse that awaits burial.

Referring to the constitutional and legal controversy that has been raging, the Congress President says: "Lawyers, as is their wont, discuss the mechanics of this constitution and some even forget their law in their eagerness to champion the British cause."

The Pandit described the individuals who have formed 'interim' Ministries as faded and discarded individuals, whose groups and policies the public had brushed aside, and as interlopers and usurpers posing as Ministers, though they have no sanction or strength.

"WE SHALL KNOW HOW TO DEAL WITH THIS AND EVERY SITUATION FOR THE INITIATIVE LIES WITH US," he concluded.

The following statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"I have recently had, what is for me, an unusual experience. For some days I have been confined to bed with fever. Fever and I have long been strangers to each other and this new companionship has proved irksome and annoying.

I am glad to say that I have ended it and my first act on leaving my sickbed is to offer my respectful and warmest congratulations to the Indian people on the wonderful demonstration of solidarity and discipline and peaceful organisation of and unity among all classes which the Hartal on April 1 demonstrated. That hartal was meant to give yet again a vivid and emphatic expression of the will of the Indian people to fight and end the constitution.

It did that in a manner which none will forget. But it was some thing more even than that. For behind that stoppage of work, and closed shops, and business fields lying unattended, for a day, and empty colleges and schools the vast processions and meetings one saw the masses in their movement, and one sensed the ferment in their million minds and hunger that drove them like an elemental force to political and social freedom.

Seal Of Unity

Hindu and Muslim had that common aim, and forgetting their rivalries for the day they worked together and made the first of April a day that we shall not forget. That 1st of April set a seal on that unity, which had long eluded us, and it cast its glamour on the future that we are going to fashion with our united efforts.

Efforts were made to suppress this great demonstration especially in Bengal. They failed as they were bound to.

Some of our dear comrades have been arrested and await trial. I do not know fully the circumstances of their arrest but I do know that it was our desire to avoid a conflict with authority for that is our policy at present.

But I should like to say that this general policy has not and cannot mean that we are to submit always to every foolish or offensive order that is passed by police or executive authority to impede our normal work.

The 1st of April saw the masses of India in motion. It also witnessed a frantic search for individuals to put on the liveries of ministry for ministries were going begging and there were few so poor in spirit as to be tempted by them.

The strange and vivid contrast between these two brought out the difference between real India and the marionettes that are made to function on the official stage. And the two together have brought out a pitiful absurdity of the new constitution which the people of India have already turned into a corpse that awaits burial.

Lawyers, as is their wont, discuss the mechanics of this constitution and some even forget their law in their eagerness to champion the British cause. And faded and discarded individuals whose groups and policies the public had brushed aside into nothingness appear again as interlopers and usurpers posing as ministers though they have no sanction or the strength and force of the British arms to support them.

Legal Quibbles End

Legal quibbles will find rest now for the most eminent of constitutionalists, Prof. Berreidale Keith, has had his say and condemned the Act and supported the Congress attitude.

But behind the mechanics of constitution lie the realities of the situation and these realities are that the masses have entrusted the Congress with their mandate and their power to fight this Constitution.

That power we are not going to abdicate because minority ministries function and provincial assemblies are not allowed to meet for months. We shall know how to deal with this and every situation, for the initiative lies with us so long as the masses are with us and we are true to our mandate. But our eyes must always be turned to these masses and not to legal quibbles, and the test of every action must be that it has increased the strength of the masses.—A.P.

Pt. Jawaharlal.

INSULT TO LAWYER

Magistrate's 'No' To Bar Association Resolution

BATALA, April 6.

The Resident Magistrate, it is reported, has refused to accept the registered letter containing a resolution passed by the Local Bar Association asking him to express regret.

It will be recalled that the resolution was passed as a sequel to the insulting treatment meted out by the Magistrate to a prominent member and an ex-president of the Bar Association.

It is understood that the Sessions Judge Gurdaspur has called for the affidavit of the Lawyer concerned in this connection.—United Press.

SILVER AND SILK WORTH LAKHS SEIZED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI April 7

What is believed to be regular smuggling of silk and silver-coins (rials) from the neighbouring States including the Lasbella authorities has been very vigilant and lately seized heavy consignments of both silk and silver from various district throughout Sind and arrested four persons.

The excise police while searching for illicit liquor seized in Dabu District a large quantity of silver and arrested two persons

The Sukkur police seized a lorry-load of boski silk valued Rs. 60,000 and arrested two persons while the Karachi customs seized two consigments containing 40 cases of silk each lying underneath culvert on suburban road. Both the consignments valued over Rs. 50,000.

SECTION 144 IN RATLAM

Sequel To Bohra-Hindu Tension

RATLAM, April 8.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam have promulgated an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedur Code prohibiting the assemblage of five or more than five persons at a place, walking on the public road with lathi or other weapons and coming out of the houses in the night from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The order is a sequel to the tension between the Bohras and Hindus of Ratlam and the clash that broke out several days back between these two communities resulting in injuries to about 50 persons of whom the condition of two is reported to be serious. The pickets of the Lokendra rifles have been posted in various wards of the town to prevent the people from fighting in the streets.

The authorities have also effected a number of arrests and appointed a peace committee in every mohalla of the capital to bring harmony between warring sections. A number of suspected persons have also been bound over for keeping good behaviour.

The situation is improving now and the state authorities are taking every precautionary measure to prevent further out-break of the riots.

The order under 144 Cr. P. C. will remain in force till April 12.—United Press.

India Tops World In Motor Accidents

Roughton Committee Urge Compulsory Third-Party Insurance

NEW DELHI: April 9.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, with Hon. Mr. N. J. Roughton (Chairman); Messrs. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy and Ratan Mohan Chatterjee (Members) and Mr. C. H. Reynolds have submitted their report to the Government.

Important recommendations are made in the Report which among other things brings to light the fact that India has the highest accident rate for motor vehicles in the world.

Among the recommendations made by the Committee are:—

Compulsory third-party insurance.

Motor insurance to be separated from other accident insurance in returns of companies, and to require a separate deposit.

All accidents to be reported and

More rigorous punishment for negligent driving.

As a result of the comprehensive enquiries made by the Committee in all quarters of India, it was found that the rate of deaths per motor vehicle in India was at least 93 per 10,000 compared with 59.4 (the next highest figure) in Italy and 7.4 (the lowest) in New Zealand.

The figures for non-fatal accidents reported in India were also found to be high, though there was reason to believe that a large number of such accidents were not reported.

A chapter is given to demonstrating that, when the owner or driver of the motor vehicle has been to blame, the payment of compensation is rare, and the amount, when paid, frequently inadequate. This was in part due, the Committee felt, to the absence of the insurance habit in India, where it was estimated that the number of private and public vehicles insured was one-fourth to one-third and one-sixth of the total number respectively.

OPPOSITION ANALYSED.

The opponents of compulsory insurance had based their case mainly on the insecure financial position of many of the persons engaged in motor transport and their inability to meet any additional expenditure. While this argument did not prevail with the Committee, they had in the case of public vehicles recommended that there should be a limit to the amount of risk for which insurance is compulsory. Under their proposals (at present rates) a bus would have to pay Rs. 90-120 plus Rs. 4 per seat, other hired vehicles Rs. 80-100 plus Rs 5 per seat, and goods lorries Rs. 90-120, in order to insure against second and third party risks.

The Committee are careful to explain that rates must depend ultimately on the risks incurred under new conditions, but they point out that it does not necessarily follow that there will be an increase.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Some criticism has been directed against the present rates of motor insurance on the ground that the rates of commission and overhead charges are excessive. It is pointed out in the Report that overhead charges cannot be avoided; but that the new Insurance Bill, which is at present before the Assembly, contains a provision limiting the amount of commission on all insurance business to twenty-five per cent. The Committee points out that, if motor insurance is made compulsory there is less justification for an agent to charge commission, and they propose that for motor insurance it should be limited to 10 per cent. If this proposal becomes effective, it is believed that it will go a long way towards combating any tendency of rates to rise.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

The Committee devotes a chapter to an interesting experiment in co-operative insurance in the Bombay Presidency. It has shown that with the necessary combination between motor owners, co-operative insurance is by no means an impracticable proposition, and proposals are made to encourage its development—in view of the fact that this form of insurance is likely to prove less expensive.

As the Committee points out, the introduction of compulsory insurance will not suffice by itself to eradicate the dangers incidental to motor transport. If steps were not taken to minimise the number of accidents, any scheme of compulsory insurance might fail because of its expense.

DANGER OF OVERLOADING.

One quotation will serve to show how necessary are the proposals urged in the Report:—

"We have received evidence that overloading of public vehicles, both passenger and goods, is common. We ourselves observed, at a place in Sind, a bus full inside, with a heavy load of luggage on the roof and a further complement of passengers on top. Goods vehicles are frequently loaded beyond the maker's specifications with a dangerous strain on their machinery particularly the brakes.

"We were informed in Bombay, that accidents had been caused by such vehicles bringing down the ghats loads which were in excess of the limit of safety. In Karachi town the statistics show that on an average every goods lorry plying in the town has an accident involving injury to the person once every 15 months."

From the Punjab it is reported that goods vehicles running at night with no identification plates have been known to charge through the police attempting to stop them. Tighter control over overloading may necessitate the employment of more staff, and must be left to the discretion of local Governments, who have many other calls on their purse; but we bring to their notice the necessity for more effective control."

The Committee makes a number proposals regarding the inspection of motor vehicles, and the method of dealing with careless drivers. From the point of view of the travelling public, however, their most interesting conclusion is that the development of public transport is proceeding on wrong lines.

The "one man one bus" system has been proved to be a frequent source of accidents, and should in the opinion of the Committee be replaced by a system of vehicles operating on definite routes to a definite time table. It did not necessarily follow that the small man had to go out of business, for a system of small pools or combinations had already developed in certain areas from the single owner. There was no reason why similar pools should not be organised elsewhere.

Some provinces had already taken steps towards this end, particularly the United Provinces, where a system of road licensing boards was already in force. Development on these lines was an urgent need for Indian road transport. Steps had to be taken to eradicate the evils that undoubtedly exist, before vested rights and interests took root too deeply.

CO-ORDINATION OF STATISTICS.

The Committee makes a number of other recommendations, particularly in regard to the protection of third parties against defects in insurance policies to which they are not a party. This aspect of the problem is at present under examination by an expert committee in England. The Committee has utilised freely the experience of six years compulsory motor insurance in that country, and has recommended for adoption

(Continued In Col. 5)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

those measures which appear suited to Indian conditions.

Although the figures are not in all cases reliable—and the Committee has made recommendations for the improvement and co-ordination of statistics—the report of the Committee demonstrates incontrovertibly that early measures must be taken to secure the safety of the travelling public, and the proper development of road transport in India.

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